

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 JUNE 1986

Lebanon

The struggle between Amal and the Palestinians has developed into sectarian violence involving all of West Beirut and causing at least 30 new casualties. Voice of Lebanon radio announced in a report on the security situation early 3 June. Sunni organizations and members of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) were fighting the Amal Movement, the Ba'ath Party Organization, and the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade, the radio said. However, a PSP source cited by Beirut radio denied "suspect" reports of fighting between the PSP and its allies, though he acknowledged that efforts were underway to contain "limited clashes" in one area of West Beirut.

Amal leader Nabih Birri stressed his movement's cohesion with the PSP in remarks reported by the clandestine Voice of the Mountain radio following talks on the camps situation with PSP leader Walid Junblatt and Syrian military officials 2 June. The radio also cited Junblatt's view that PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat is fanning the "conflagration" by sending men into the camps and "making statements." 'Arafat stated earlier in Tunis that the PLO does not intend to return to Beirut and he announced his readiness to send an envoy to Beirut to meet with Birri, according to Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. The clandestine Radio Free Lebanon viewed the military struggle between Amal and the Palestinians as part of the ongoing conflict between 'Arafat and Syria, adding that the Syrians have dispatched fresh ammunition supplies to bolster Amal's "deteriorating" military position.

In another development, Voice of Lebanon radio cited PFLP-GC leader Ahmad Jibril's statement that Soviet advisers are working with the Syrian forces in Lebanon and that this means the USSR believes Syria's security interests extend to Lebanon.

Soviet-Arab Relations

During a meeting with USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations Chairman Konstantin Katushev 2 June, Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad was given a written message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Damascus radio

reported. Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' also attended the meeting with the Soviet official, who arrived in Syria the same day.

In another development, the UAE paper *AL-ITTIHAD* asserted that Syria and the Soviet Union have agreed to move toward signing an "integration treaty" that will grant Syria the same level of Soviet support enjoyed by Cuba and Ethiopia, according to WAKH. The paper also said Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhafi is expected to visit Moscow shortly to sign a friendship and cooperation agreement with the USSR.

As for Soviet-Kuwaiti relations, KUNA reported that the Soviet ambassador gave the Kuwaiti amir a message from Mikhail Gorbachev 3 June.

Egypt-Iraq

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has decided to commute the death sentences of 10 Egyptians to life imprisonment in response to Egyptian President Husni Mubarak's "request," Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz announced in a statement reported by MENA. Monitored Iraqi media have not been observed to report the commutation of the sentences. An earlier Radio Monte Carlo report cited an 'Aziz news conference in which he insisted that no "problem" exists between the two governments over the issue.

In a related development, Saddam Husayn asked Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to convey an oral message to Mubarak, Baghdad radio reported, while a later INA report noted Al-Majid's departure from Baghdad at the conclusion of his visit.

Iran-Iraq War

IRNA claimed that Iraqi planes bombed residential areas in Piranshahr and West Azarbayjan Province, killing 11 civilians, an allegation subsequently rebutted by an Iraqi military spokesman, who told INA that Iraqi air strikes are "confined" to military targets.

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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WAKH: Libya, Syria To Sign Agreements With USSR
GF030829 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0735 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 Jun (WAKH) — Press reports published here today reported the Soviet Union reached agreement in principle with Syria and Libya to hold serious and intensive talks with both countries to form an integration agreement with Damascus and a friendship and cooperation agreement with Tripoli.

Citing well-informed Arab sources, the UAE newspaper *AL-ITTihad* said the Libyan leader is expected to visit Moscow shortly to sign this agreement. The paper reported that this agreement was reached during the talks which Soviet leader Gorbachev held in Moscow last week with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Libyan Revolution Council Command member 'Abd al-Salam Jallud. Citing the same sources, the paper added that Gorbachev and Khaddam agreed on the need to move in the direction of signing "an integration treaty" which reinforces relations between the two countries, which since 1980 have been linked by a friendship and cooperation agreement. The paper reported the proposed formula will enable Syria to maintain its political and doctrinal private line. It will also grant Syria the Soviet backing enjoyed by East Europe, by the Cuban regime of Fidel Castro in Central America, and by the Ethiopian leader in Africa. The paper reported the visit by Soviet planning minister [Konstantin] Katushev [title as received] takes place in light of the results of Khaddam's visit to Moscow, as this visit was designed to study the economics of the talks held by Khaddam. The sources told *AL-ITTihad* that Gorbachev's talks with Khaddam and Jallud also dealt with PLO unity and the Lebanese issue.

Iraqi, Syrian Vice Presidents To Meet June 15
LD010901 Kuwait KUNA in English 0802 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, June 1 (KUNA) — A top-level meeting between Iraq and Syria will convene at the mid of this month to prepare for a summit between presidents Saddam Husayn and Hafiz al-Asad, according to press reports here Sunday [1 June]. Quoting unidentified sources, *AL-SIYASAH* newspaper said that deputy president of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council, 'Izzat Ibrahim and Syria's Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will meet in either of the two countries' capitals June 15 to prepare for the Iraqi-Syrian summit, putting a final and formal seal to normalisation of relations, strained for almost a decade.

The paper cited the step as a fruit of the recent series of shuttle trips and efforts launched by Jordan's King Husayn to reconcile the two Arab capitals, ruled by rival wings of the Arab Ba'th Socialist Party. Relations between Iraq and Syria were clouded following accusations made by Baghdad that Syria was behind an unsuccessful coup attempt against its party leadership in 1979. Later a Syrian closure of an Iraqi oil pipeline across its territory to the Mediterranean and Damascus's siding with Iran in the six year-old Gulf conflict had soured these relations.

As a result of these efforts by King Husayn, the paper said, an agreement has been reached to start information and political

normalisation steps between Baghdad and Damascus immediately after the top-level meeting, scheduled to pave the way before the Saddam-al-Asad summit. *AL-SIYASAH* quoted the sources as not excluding the possibility that the planned Syrian-Iraqi summit would be held on the sidelines of a long-delayed Arab summit conference, hoped to convene in the Saudi capital of Riyadh.

Palestinian Reaction To Amal Attacks Continues

PLO Issues Statement

JN021942 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The PLO issued a statement yesterday on what is taking place in the Palestinian camps. The following is the text of the statement:

Some agent factions in the Amal Movement, supported by the 6th Brigade, continued their attacks and incessant fierce shelling of Burj al-Barajinah. At 0800 yesterday, Beirut time, shelling intensified on the axes of the camp and the nearby residential quarters. Several of these factions, backed by armored vehicles and cars carrying heavy machine guns, tried to approach the camp from the Al-Tayyuni axis. The agent factions were repulsed after sustaining losses in life and equipment, which made them intensify their shelling of the positions of our heroes defending the camp to enable them to evacuate their wounded.

At 1000, the factions opened tank fire on the Al-Mashnuq area. One of the armored vehicles stationed in an area overlooking the camp tried to advance, but our heroes confronted it, forcing it to retreat. The morale of our masses and fighters is very high. Glory and immortality to our pure martyrs. Revolution until victory!

'Arafat 'Ready' For Birri Dialogue

JN021820 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has appealed to Arab leaders to work for halting the barbaric aggressions. Nabih Birri's Amal Movement militias are committing against Palestinian camps in West Beirut. At a press conference in Tunis yesterday, Brother Abu 'Ammar said he is ready to dispatch an envoy to Beirut to meet with Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri if this will lead to ending the bloodshed.

Brother Abu 'Ammar said the PLO does not intend to return to Beirut. He added those who disseminate such reports seek to justify the barbaric attacks to which Palestinian camps in Lebanon are being subjected.

'Arafat Meets Soviet Envoy

HK030036 Hong Kong AFP in English
0010 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, June 3 (AFP) — PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat met here on Monday [2 June] with the Soviet Ambassador to Tunisia,

Vsevolod Kizichenko, for talks on the fighting at Palestinian camps in Lebanon, an authoritative Palestinian source said.

On May 20 — the day after the outbreak of the new "war of the camps" — Mr. Arafat had asked Mr. Kizichenko to convey a message to the Kremlin which the Palestinian news agency, WAFA, without giving details, then described as "important". No confirmation was available here Monday night of an upcoming trip to Moscow by Mr. Arafat, who, according to the Kuwaiti daily *AL-QABAS*, was to leave for Moscow imminently to discuss how the Soviet Union could help improve relations between the Palestine Liberation Organisation and Syria.

Warns of New Massacres

JN021842 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] In an interview with the Yugoslav paper *VJESNIK*, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] said there is danger of another massacre in the Palestinian Sabra and Shatila camps in West Beirut. TANJUG carried excerpts of brother leader Abu 'Ammar's interview with the Yugoslav paper, issued in Zagreb, saying the source of this danger are the agent Amal Movement gangs manipulated by Arab quarters.

Brother Abu 'Ammar appealed to Arab leaders to do their best to halt the killing of Palestinians in Lebanon. He stressed that Israel had resumed its shelling of Palestinian camps in southern Lebanon. On developments in the Arab homeland, brother leader Abu 'Ammar said there has been great improvement in relations between Algeria and Egypt, between the PLO and Egypt, between Egypt and Iraq, and between the Gulf countries and Egypt.

PLO Reports Attacks on Camps

JN021917 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1715 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] For the 15th consecutive day, the agent Amal Movement militias continue to escalate their barbaric and criminal aggression against our Palestinian people's refugee camps in the southern suburb of West Beirut. A Palestinian military spokesman said that Nabih Birri's Amal Movement gangs tightened their siege and intensified their shelling of the Sabra, Shatila, and Burj al-Barajinah camps yesterday, using tank fire and mortars of various calibers. Reports mention that this criminal shelling caused heavy material losses in the camps and killed or wounded several people, including women, children, and old people.

PNSF Stresses Lebanese Alliance

JN021558 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Damascus — The Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] has emphasized its firm adherence to the militant relations linking it to the Lebanese national forces and masses, as

well as its full readiness to mobilize all potentials to help achieve the Lebanese national plan — a plan securing Lebanon's unity, independence, Arabism, and democratic development.

In a political statement published in Damascus today, the PNSF expressed its pride in the achievements and gains realized by the Syrian-National-Lebanese-Palestinian militant alliance. The PNSF explained that what the Palestinian camps in Beirut are witnessing comes within the context of the imperialist-Zionist onslaught to strike at the national alliance to implement capitulationist imperialist-Zionist plans in the Arab region. The PNSF held the Zionist enemy's agents and tools responsible for the suspect schemes taking place in the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas. The PNSF announced it will firmly confront all agents, capitulationists, and plotters who work to implement these capitulationist schemes and plans.

Sources: Soviets To Join Reconciliation Process

GF021450 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic
1 Jun 86 pp 1, 16

["Exclusive" report from Damascus]

[Text] Informed Palestinian sources in Damascus have told *AL-BAYAN* that Soviet officials told a Palestinian delegation, which recently visited Moscow for the AAPSO meetings, that they will use their weight toward achieving Palestinian national unity. The Palestinian delegation was led by Abu Mazin, PLO Executive Committee and Fatah Central-Committee member, and included Salih Ra'fat, DFLP Political Bureau member, and Taysir Qub'ah, PFLP Central Committee member.

According to these sources, Soviet officials told the Palestinian delegation they will participate in the unity dialogues after preliminary steps between Palestinian parties and the Algerian capital are complete. The Soviet officials said: Our mere presence in these dialogues in itself is capable of making the dialogue succeed. The sources told *AL-BAYAN* the Palestinian delegation felt the Soviet insistence to make Palestinian national unity succeed to pave the way for successful Palestinian-Syrian reconciliation in the framework of greater Arab solidarity which would regain Arab cohesion and unity against unilateral solutions and plans which have infiltrated the region.

WAKH: PLO Transfers All 'Fighters' From Tunisia

GF021934 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tunis, 2 Jun (WAKH) — The PLO has transferred all Palestinian fighters from Tunisia to certain Arab Mashriq countries, particularly to the YAR, over the past few months. A Palestinian source affirmed to the WAKH Tunis correspondent that the Palestinian leadership recently handed over to the Tunisian authorities the Wadi al-Zarqa' camp 100 km west of Tunis, which was put at the disposal of the PLO by the Tunisian authorities to accommodate 1,500 Palestinian fighters after they left Beirut in 1982. At the moment only the political leadership of the PLO remains in Tunis. A number of Palestinian leaders affirmed Tunis will remain the headquarters of the PLO's politi-

cal leadership until the day of Palestine's liberation due to the solidarity, hospitality, and liberty of work and movement they receive there.

Fatah's Abu Jihad Queried on Reconciliation Issues

*PM021535 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic
31 May-6 Jun 86 pp 12-13*

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee Member and Deputy Commander in Chief of the Palestinian Revolution's Forces Khalil al-Wazir, also identified by his nom de guerre Abu Jihad, by Khalid Muhadin in Amman]

[Excerpts] *AL-TADAMUN*: Has any Palestinian faction made preconditions for attending the Algiers [Palestinian reconciliation] meeting?

Abu Jihad: The comrades in the DFLP and the Communist Party responded immediately without any preconditions. The PFLP made some conditions and the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF] released a message containing some conditions and stands. Regardless of all that we have stressed to everyone that national responsibility in these critical circumstances dictates that we should hold our Palestinian dialogue in Algiers without any preconditions. As far as we are concerned we have no reservations regarding any side that responds to the Algerian president's call. We hope that nobody will hesitate to participate for any reason and whatever the circumstances.

AL-TADAMUN: Abrogation of the Amman agreement is one of these preconditions you have mentioned. Is that not so?

Abu Jihad: Some brothers in these organizations have made that precondition but we tell them that we should all meet without preconditions. It would not be patriotic of any of us to begin by saying "We told you so." We must all realize that in the present circumstances all kinds of danger are threatening the PLO's existence and legitimacy. We are faced with the danger of plots against the PLO as the symbol and leader of our Palestinian people, against the Palestinian cause, and against the Palestinian people wherever they are. That is why we should not have preconditions. The meeting itself will generate a certain atmosphere and every subject will be open to discussion. What we unanimously agree upon will be the guideline for our future political moves.

AL-TADAMUN: We ask frankly: What is left of the Amman agreement?

Abu Jihad: We believe that there are two aspects to that agreement. First there is the political aspect over which we have recently disagreed. The Jordanian side suspended coordination because of disagreement over a number of issues such as the question of representation, Resolution 242, and what we said in the PLO Executive Committee's statement. Then there is the moral aspect. Whether the agreement survives or not and whether it is frozen or not, and despite the prevailing circumstances and the wounds we sometimes suffer and the interpretations made of certain steps, we still look to the future and we underline the importance of our present relationship because it is the way to the future. We want Jordanian-Palestinian relations to be a model for Arab reunion and unity.

AL-TADAMUN: To what extent can it be said that the Arab efforts for a Jordanian-Palestinian reconciliation have failed?

Abu Jihad: On our part we are very anxious to avoid taking any step which might complicate or harm bilateral relations. That is why, as everyone noticed, there have been no negative comments by any of the Palestinian leaders since King Husayn's speech. During our recent meetings the stress was on realization of the seriousness of this phase and awareness of the importance of maintaining Jordanian-Palestinian relations. Furthermore we sustained our "friendly offensive" with the aim of preventing further complications and preserving the spirit of our bilateral relations. We also used every possible way with the Arab leaders, appealing to them to make fraternal efforts to prevent further complications. In our various statements, some of which were carried by Jordanian media, we explained our position on Resolution 242 and other issues. I mean that we acknowledge that there are political differences but we do not want political differences to mean boycott and estrangement. We want to preserve a ground for meeting and dialogue which we hope would not remain strictly a Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue but would expand to include our Arab brothers.

AL-TADAMUN: The talk about a Marshall plan for the Middle East started as a whisper but is no longer so. What is the PLO's opinion of the plan which, some people believe, is the most clever, dangerous, and sinister link in the search for a Middle East settlement at the expense of the Palestinian cause?

Abu Jihad: The nature of the hostile and conspiratorial U.S.-Israeli offensive against our Arab nation is undoubtedly known. The Marshall plan preached internationally by Peres is a continuation of the policy of deception which portrays Israel as a peaceful lamb raising the banner of peace. Europe, the United States, and some Socialist International parties have responded to the plan. The truth is quite the opposite because the measures taken by the Peres government against our people and kinfolk are worse even than Begin's measures. The facts and figures about deportation, demolition of homes, detentions, economic measures, and the iron fist policy confirm that. The Marshall plan is a big trick. The PLO and the Palestinian circles are aware of this. They have declared their rejection of the Marshall plan, the deception plan under which the enemy wants to peddle a plan for swallowing up Arab resources on the pretext of interest in peace. It is an attempt to get the cooperation of the region — including an official, practical, and factual recognition of the existence of the Israeli entity. It will get no response in the region. Any response to this plan would be a violation of the nationalist line because it would mean recognition of the enemy and a move toward a policy of normalization between it and our Arab world. Any voices accepting the plan would be feeble voices.

AL-TADAMUN: Our final question is about the truth and magnitude of the pressures Tunisia is reported to be putting on you to force you to find some other location for PLO leadership headquarters. Is Baghdad now considered to be the unannounced new headquarters of this leadership and its various activities?

Abu Jihad: We see no change in Tunisia's attitude and we have kept it as the PLO's political headquarters as before. If we have been meeting increasingly and more frequently in Baghdad or anywhere else, that does not mean that we have abandoned that position, but our aim has been to have our centers of activity and

movement in a more secure place. The security factor is more available in fraternal Iraq than it is in Tunisia at a time when everyone is aware of the enemy's policy of pursuing the Palestinian leaders.

Abu Iyad Interviewed On Hungarian Radio

*LD302310 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian
2015 GMT 30 May 86*

[From the "10 Minutes of Foreign Politics" program; interview with Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the PLO Executive Committee and Yasir 'Arafat's "deputy", by correspondent Peter Zentay; Abu Iyad speaking in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text][Zentay] Many people are saying that the PLO is not too pleased with something that happened in the sphere of diplomatic life a few days ago — namely the fact that for the second time within a month King Husayn of Jordan held talks with the Syrian head of state, Al-Asad. After all, the Syrian leaders have been critical of you for a long time and Jordan, which till now was on bad terms with Syria, has broken off the dialogue with the PLO.

[Abu Iyad] Look, we have absolutely no objection to the leaders of Syria and Jordan ending their quarrel. What is more, I could also say that from our viewpoint the Jordanian-Syrian summits, which are becoming a regular event, could even produce positive results.

[Zentay] On the other hand, observers are unanimous in saying that it is precisely an anti-PLO stance that is the basis of the rapprochement between Syria and Jordan. After all, it is obvious that both countries are trying to exert pressure on you.

[Abu Iyad] All I can repeat once again is that from the point of view of the strategic goals of our organization, the strengthening of Arab unity is a positive development. The fact that two Arab countries which up to now had an almost hostile relationship now appear to be ending their quarrel merely proves that in politics one must never talk about eternal hostility. What you are hinting at is quite clearly that certain Arab countries would prefer it if our organization were not led by us but by others. Well, in this connection I must refer to the historical experiences, namely that there has never been a single instance when the politicians of any Arab country were able to interfere in the cadre policy of the PLO, or even in its general political line. The PLO leadership can be dismissed only by the Palestinian people and by the Palestinian people alone.

[Zentay] Let us discuss the diplomatic moves a little further. Besides Syria and Jordan, Libya is also critical of the policy pursued by the PLO. The second man in the Libyan leadership, Jallud, has had talks in Moscow in recent days, and so has Khaddam, vice president of Syria. Is it not possible that these discussions will have a detrimental effect on the PLO?

[Abu Iyad] We have behind us the firm, principled stance of the USSR: The Soviet leaders regard the PLO as the only lawful representative of the Palestinian people. It is in the awareness of this fact that we are evaluating the visit to Moscow by the two Arab leaders you have mentioned. Our view is that it can only benefit us if the USSR strengthens and reinforces the just struggle of the Arab people.

[Zentay] Margaret Thatcher, the British prime minister, visited Israel a few days ago and made specific proposals on various topics which directly affect you. Firstly, she recommended that local elections should be held in the occupied territories. What is your opinion on this?

[Abu Iyad] Great Britain has committed serious crimes against the Palestinian people. It is directly responsible for the Middle East crisis. Mrs Thatcher is pursuing an anti-Arab policy. We have no illusions about her. Nonetheless, we approve of her proposal concerning the local elections. However, you in Hungary must know that the Israel leaders will not agree to this because they are aware that at such elections the representatives of the PLO would gain a decisive majority and the Israeli policy would be unmasked.

[Zentay] Thatcher also suggested a confederation between Jordan and the occupied areas. In fact, essentially this is something that you yourself urged for a long time.

[Abu Iyad] What we are saying is that first let there be a Palestinian state on the West Bank of the Jordan and then the Ghaza Strip. After this there could really be a confederation with Jordan. However, the British prime minister wants to see the situation before 1967 returning, without the Palestinian state, that the West Bank should be given to Jordan, with the Palestinians enjoying a certain degree of independence.

[Zentay] Have negotiations between you and the Jordanian leaders concerning a confederation broken down once and for all?

[Abu Iyad] I have already told you that in politics there is no such thing as once and for all. We continue to urge cooperation with every Arab state. Our activities are characterized by an open door policy; we are flexible.

[Zentay] Let me ask you in this case, why does not recognizing Israel fit into this flexibility? This is, of course, an old question, however, it would seem that without an answer to this question there can be no solution to the Middle East crisis.

[Abu Iyad] The Palestinian movement and Israel are separated by iron gates. Let me add, however, that these gates have been erected not by us but by the Israeli leaders. We are not refusing to consider any constructive initiative.

[Zentay] What does this mean in concrete terms? Could this be a direct dialogue with Israel?

[Abu Iyad] Why not? I tell you, we are flexible. However, the Israeli policy is not flexible. None of the major Israeli parties is willing to recognize us.

[Zentay] And in what form do you envisage the dialogue with Israel?

[Abu Iyad] What we would like is an international conference where Israel and our organization would be present as equal representatives. We could create lasting peace.

[Zentay] A few years ago there were negotiations between you and certain Israeli politicians. In the final analysis, it was terrorism which thwarted these negotiations. Palestinian extremists killed the Palestinian leader who conducted the talks with the Israeli. It would be interesting to know what effect terrorism has on your activities.

[Abu Iyad] We have never had anything to do with terrorist actions. We openly condemned terrorism for the first time in 1974 and then last year. We have no relations with persons who had anything to do with terrorist actions.

[Zentay] As far as world public opinion is concerned, however, the various statements by Palestinian leaders merge into one another. Is there no possibility of drawing a very clear and unequivocal line between the organization and certain Palestinian leaders and groups? I am thinking of Abu Nidal [Sabri al-Banna], for example, and other leaders who receive help from the same countries which are supporting you.

[Abu Iyad] Abu Nidal and his fellows are getting money from several states. However, their actions obviously benefit the U.S. and Israeli imperialists. I could say even that Abu Nidal is a creation of the Zionists; I cannot imagine what gave you the idea to link the PLO with the names of these criminals.

[Zentay] I see. I read an article yesterday concerning the fact that the PLO has serious financial problems.

[Abu Iyad] And I could show you an article according to which we are the richest organisation of the world, that we possess \$7 billion. Of course, this is silly.

[Zentay] Nonetheless, I wonder whether the PLO is receiving significantly less help from the Arab countries than it used to because of the decrease in the oil revenues.

[Abu Iyad] However our financial situation may develop, even if it deteriorates, this will not effect the struggle of the Palestinian people in the least.

Budapest Television Report

*LD311912 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian
1730 GMT 31 May 86*

[no video available]

[Text] Middle East: From Beirut we get news daily of fighting, kidnappings and murders. A report today says that politicians and military leaders are looking on the events helplessly. It is more and more difficult to understand the mass of Middle East crises. This was the topic on which Alajos Chrudinak questioned one of the PLO leaders Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], in Budapest:

[Begin recording][Chrudinak] Is there any possibility of a settlement in the Middle East in the coming months?

[Salah Khalaf, in Arabic with superimposed Hungarian translation] At present there is no possibility of a settlement because the Arab world is divided. The oppositions cause disarray amid the Arab countries. The Palestinian movement is also divided; relations have worsened between the PLO and Syria.

These conditions, therefore, do not make a settlement possible. The only possibility of a solution is the convening of the international conference on the Middle East, in which every party concerned would take part, including the PLO. [end recording]

Arab League's Klibi Travels To Jordan, Kuwait

Talks With King Husayn, Departs

LD021043 Kuwait KUNA in English 0800 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Amman, June 2 (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi left here Monday [2 June] to an undisclosed destination concluding a short visit to Jordan, where he held talks with Jordanian monarch King Husayn on the convening of an Arab summit. Klibi is expected in Kuwait today to hold talks with Kuwaiti senior officials on the postponement of the Gulf Cooperation Council foreign ministers' meeting in order to hold the Arab foreign ministers conference in Fes, Morocco on June 23 to prepare for the proposed summit.

Kuwaiti Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah has earlier stated that Kuwait and GCC countries proposed the postponement of the Arab foreign ministers conference because it would coincide with the GCC meetings. Klibi is also scheduled to visit Iraq and Syria.

Makes Kuwait Arrival Statement

LD021128 Kuwait KUNA in English 0928 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, June 2 (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Kuwait Monday [2 June] on the second leg of an Arab tour aimed at clearing the way for a repeatedly delayed Arab summit conference. In an arrival statement, Klibi said his visit here was part of an effort to fix a date for a meeting of Arab foreign ministers who in turn would draw up the agenda for the proposed summit gathering.

The Arab League chief said he believes his talks with his highness the amir would be of paramount importance "in view of this country's significant role on the Arab arena." Klibi paid tribute to the nationalist policy pursued by h.h. the amir who spares no efforts to consolidate joint Arab action.

He also said he has been on constant contact with Kuwait's deputy premier, Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad whom Klibi described as a man of vast experience and knowledge about pivotal Arab issues. Klibi said the continuation of the Gulf war, Lebanon's tragic crisis, the Israeli threats against Syria and the Zionist plot against the Palestinian people necessitate that Arab leaders take decisive resolutions to revive "Arab solidarity." The Arab League chief was greeted at the airport by deputy premier Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad, and foreign under secretary Suleiman Majed al-Shaheen. He then headed for the amiri diwan for an audience with h.h. the amir.

Departs Kuwait for Baghdad

*LD021325 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic
1231 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Jun (KUNA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, left the country this afternoon heading for Baghdad on the third leg of his current Arab tour. Mr Klibi paid a short visit to Kuwait which lasted 3 hours during which he met with the amir and conferred with Deputy Prime Minister and

Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir within the framework of the contacts he is making in preparation for a preliminary conference of the Arab foreign ministers to draw up the agenda and decide the date and place for the expected Arab summit. He was seen off by Sulayman Majid al-Shahin, the foreign ministry under secretary, 'Abd al-Jabbar 'Umar, the Iraqi Ambassador to Kuwait, and 'Abd al-Karim Bughayth, from the Protocol Department.

KUNA Interviews PLO Special Envoy to Harare

LD301729 Kuwait KUNA in English 1252 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Harare, May 30 (KUNA) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation has so far thwarted and checked most of the imperialist and Zionist schemes directed against the Palestinian people, the visiting PLO special envoy, Dr. Sami Musallam told KUNA Friday [30 May].

He said in an interview that the main thrust of schemes had been the liquidation of the PLO as effective representative of the Palestinian people. "The Zionist enemy had even tried to liquidate the chairman of the PLO Yasir 'Arafat, in the hope that the organisation would then disintegrate," he said, referring to the Israeli air raid against his Tunis headquarters last October 1.

But all schemes had been thwarted such as in the refugee camps in Lebanon and in the occupied territories where the enemy had tried to impose unacceptable concepts in order to "undermine" the popularity of the PLO, Dr. Musallam said. Although the last four years had been the most difficult for the organisation since evacuating from Lebanon, the (?PLO nevertheless) had not been paralysed despite interference from some Arab (?ruses).

"We are ready now to open a new page with all these states that have attempted to impose their will on the Palestinian cause," he said.

The Palestinian revolution was the driving force of Arab unity and no opportunities would be ignored in exploring all diplomatic channels to solve the problem in cooperation with any Arab government. "We will try to improve our relations with all Arab frontline states comprising Iraq, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan," Dr. Musallam said. Asked whether in the light of the collapse of the Palestinian-Jordanian initiative, it was not useless to pursue such moves in future, he said Jordan was an important frontline state for the Palestinian revolution and that a big percentage of the Jordanian population were Palestinians.

"Without wishing to be sarcastic," he said, "we do not agree with those who seem to say that if King Husayn of Jordan talks with the PLO then it is 'reactionary' but if he negotiates with the Syrians, then it is patriotic."

On the unity of Palestine Liberation Organisation, Dr. Musallam said that Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid had called for moves to unify Palestinian groups of the PLO and a dialogue had been opened up with other groups, especially those that had opted not to participate in the 17th session of the Palestinian National Council in 1984. On the Gulf war and its effect on the Palestinian struggle and Arab unity, he said that Israel would not have been

able to wage its military campaign in Lebanon in 1982 had it not been for the Iran-Iraq war and the ouster of Egypt from Arab ranks after the Camp David accords.

"Iran and Iraq are strong powers in the Middle East and can be of great help to us but they are at present tied up in the Gulf war and this leaves Israel free to impose its militarism in the area," he said.

On the Egyptian-Palestinian relations, he said the PLO wished Cairo to rejoin the Arab political mainstream.

Dr. Musallam said the forthcoming non-aligned summit in Harare was an act of solidarity with Zimbabwe which "has just been liberated." In an era where U.S. imperialism was imposing on mankind "all kinds of sophisticated weapons such as star wars and threatening world peace and security, it is important that leaders of the Non-aligned Movement should come together and discuss these issues and attempt to provide answers for the future," he said.

The PLO special envoy, who arrived in Harare on Monday to deliver to Zimbabwean Prime Minister Robert Mugabe, a message of solidarity from Chairman 'Arafat following the recent military attacks by the apartheid regime, leaves for Tunis today via Zambia.

PLO Radio on Anti-Israeli Attacks in Jerusalem, Gaza

JN021949 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 2 Jun 86

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

Our heroic fighters operating in the occupied homeland, at the instructions of the revolution's command, continued to escalate their heroic operations against Zionist soldiers and vital military targets in occupied Palestine, inflicting further losses in life and equipment on the enemy.

The following are details of these operations:

1. One of our combat groups planted time bombs in a Zionist commercial center in occupied Jerusalem. The explosion of the time bombs yesterday heavily damaged the Zionist center and killed or wounded many Zionists.
2. Our heroic fighters, using incendiary bombs, attacked a Zionist military patrol yesterday while it was passing near the Jabaliyah refugee camp in occupied Gaza Strip. As a result of the attack, two military vehicles were set on fire and several enemy soldiers were wounded. Zionist forces rushed to the scene of the two operations, besieged them, closed all entrances leading to them, launched a large-scale search campaign, and arrested several of our people's sons on the pretext of connection with the two operations. Despite these arbitrary measures, our hero fighters safely returned to base. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian Revolution Forces General Command

Six Members Agree on \$17-19 Per Barrel Target
AU021629 Paris AFP in English 1618 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Paris, June 2 (AFP) — Six members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) have reached a "general understanding" that calls for a target price of 17-19 dollars per barrel of crude oil in order to stabilize the world market, the specialized journal *MIDDLE EAST ECONOMIC SURVEY (MEES)* said Monday [2 June].

The Cyprus-based weekly, reporting on a meeting in Al-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, May 23 to 25 of six OPEC oil ministers, said the understanding was reached among Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Nigeria, Indonesia and Venezuela. *MEES* said the ministers agreed that "the appropriate price target for OPEC's current market stabilization effort should be between 17 and 19 dollars a barrel, and that price should stay at that level for some time to come."

OPEC's "ultimate target," according to the journal, is 28 dollars a barrel, but the ministers were reported to have acknowledged that it could not be achieved until some time in the 1990s, "probably the mid-1990s or even later." *MEES* said experts from OPEC's group of five members, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Nigeria, Indonesia and Venezuela, have also projected OPEC production this year to reach on average of 17.54 million barrels a day, against a figure of 16.7 million barrels per day approved by 10 of the organization's 13 members at an emergency ministerial meeting in Geneva last April.

Non-OPEC Links To Continue

LD021930 Kuwait KUNA in English 1832 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] London, June 2 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah was quoted here Monday as saying the five-member OPEC committee will continue consultation with non-OPEC producers on means of stabilizing the oil market. Kuwait will shortly contact the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China before the upcoming OPEC ministerial meeting, Shaykh 'Ali told the London-based Arabic weekly, *AL-MAJALLAH*. He said Saudi Arabia will contact Oman and Norway, Indonesia will hold consultations with Brunei and Malaysia while Venezuela is to contact Mexico.

Shaykh 'Ali declined to disclose the outcome of these contacts which will be the major item of discussions at the ministerial conference. The conference will be held at the Yugoslav resort town of Brioni later this month. The OPEC countries, he said, are seeking a greater stake in the world oil market from the non-producers. "We have sacrificed for the sake of defending (the price structure) in the market for many years now," he pointed out.

Shaykh 'Ali expressed hope that prices would increase to 17-19 dollars per barrel by the year end, noting that sales has lately increased by one million barrels per day on the international market.

INTRA-GULF AFFAIRS

GCC Ministers Cancel Meeting Due to 'Difficulties'

LD021252 Kuwait KUNA in English 1210 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Vienna, June 2 (KUNA) — A conference on Western Europe and countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council has been cancelled after the organisers were told that GCC government ministers could not attend because of difficulties at home. The 'dialogue congress' was to have been held from July 5th to 9th in Alpbach, Austria. Some ten high-ranking ministers and officials from Western Europe and the European Community had already agreed to come.

According to Maria Auersperg of the Austrian college — organisers of the event — several government ministers and equally high-ranking officials from the GCC had also agreed, either verbally or in writing, to take part in the congress. But in the past week the college has heard from Austria's ambassadors in Kuwait and in Riyadh that leading government ministers from the GCC states would not now be able to come because of "domestic difficulties".

Mrs. Auersperg said the Arab countries had wanted to postpone the congress, which — according to the official brochure — was aimed at "establishing closer contacts between Europe and a number of countries which are among the most prosperous in today's world." But the college could not postpone the event because all arrangements had already been made for it to take place in the alpine village of Alpbach and no other dates were available.

The Austrian college was not prepared to go ahead with the event in the absence of ministers from the Arab countries who were of equal rank as their 'dialogue partners' from West European governments. President of the Austrian college, professor Otto Molden — who visited Saudi Arabia and Kuwait to discuss the congress February 17th to 25th — has issued a statement saying the college very much regrets the cancellation. He referred to difficulties in the Near and Middle East and said the event had been cancelled due to circumstances beyond the college's control.

Some 100 participants who were paying up to 437 dollars each to attend the event are being informed. Mrs. Auersperg said it would have been the ninth 'dialogue congress' between Western Europe and another culture. Fifty-one congresses have also been organized by the Austrian college at Alpbach. But this is the first time the college has had to cancel a congress.

Bisharah Announces GCC Ordinary Session 28 Jun

LD021911 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1405 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] 2 Jun (KUNA) [dateline as received] — The secretary general of the GCC, 'Abdallah Ya'qub Bisharah, announced today that the foreign ministers of the GCC member states will hold an ordinary session on 28 June at the headquarters of the General Secretariat in Riyadh. In a statement to the journalists, he added that the ministers will discuss in this 2-day session the current Arab situation, the development of regional events, in

addition to GCC progress in all matters. They will also review the results of the meetings which were held in the framework of coordination between the GCC member states. Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, had announced last week that the GCC member states had suggested postponing the meeting of the Arab states foreign ministers for a few days in order that the date will not clash with the holding of the GCC Ministerial Council.

Commenting on the Europe-Gulf dialogue, Bisharah said that the contacts between the General Secretariat of the GCC and the (?committee) of the European Common Market are continuing with the aim of developing the means of cooperation between the two communities. He pointed out that a delegation which he will lead will go to Bonn, the capital of the FRG in order to attend GCC day, which is scheduled to take place there on the 14th of this month. He said that on that day the delegation will show the achievements of the GCC, and will discuss with the officials there the successive stages of negotiations between the GCC and the EEC. He also pointed out that the visit will be an occasion to meet with German officials in order to discuss the various topics which are of interest to both sides. He said that he will also meet West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at a banquet in order to discuss aspects of cooperation between the two communities and to explain the progress achieved by the GCC member states in various levels.

KUWAIT

Amir Receives Soviet Ambassador, Gorbachev Message

LD031016 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0942 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Jun (KUNA) — Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad al-Sabah received a message today from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev. The contents of the message which was conveyed by the ambassador of the Soviet Union to Kuwait, Pogos Akopov, during his meeting with Shaykh Jabir this morning, were not disclosed.

PDRY

Chairman Addresses People's Militia Anniversary Rally

GF021622 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The people's militia today celebrated the 13th anniversary of its foundation. On this occasion a military parade and a speech rally were held this morning. Present at the ceremony were Engineer Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium; Colonel Salih 'Ubayd Ahmad, candidate member of the YSP Political Bureau and minister of defense; Sayf Sa'il Khalid, YSP Central Committee member and first secretary of the YSP organization committee in Aden Governorate; Major Sa'id Ahmad Sallum, commander of the national command of the people's militia; a number of militia officials, officers, and men; and the Cuban ambassador in Aden.

Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, addressing the ceremony, lauded the heroic stands of the people's militia over the past 13 years in the various battles which the revolution fought against internal and external enemies. He noted the heroic role of the militia, side by side with party members and military and security organs, in confronting the aborted coupist plot by the opportunist leftist gang in July 1978, and their vital participation in foiling the bloody 13 January plot which was perpetrated by the conspirator 'Ali Nasr Muhammad and his gang. He expressed pride at the comprehensive progress of the military and political capabilities of the people's militia, the continuous progress of its combat readiness since the January events, and the tangible successes achieved in implementing the first phase of the combat training and political preparation program for 1986. In his speech, Brother Major Sa'id Ahmad Sallum reviewed the achievements accomplished by the people's militia in the past. He noted their participation with the military and security organs in foiling the aborted bloody 13 January plot. He lauded the internationalist role of the Cuban advisers which was apparent in the provision of information and expertise concerning the establishment of the militia. On this occasion, Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas inaugurated the "glory hall" and the officers club of the people's militia. He also visited the Aden Governorate headquarters of the militia. Meanwhile, Major Sa'id Sallum inaugurated a machinery service station at the crater center.

QATAR

PLO Official Conveys 'Arafat's Message to Amir

GF021132 Doha Domestic Service in Arabic
1030 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani has received a written message from PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat dealing with the developments of the Palestinian issue, especially the current situation in the Palestinian camps in Lebanon. The message was conveyed by Yasin al-Sharif, PLO representative in Doha, during meeting with the amir at Al-Dawhah Palace at noon today.

SAUDI ARABIA

Somali President's Health 'Satisfactory'

GF021414 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The armed forces hospital in Riyadh has reported that the health of Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre is satisfactory and is regularly improving. This came in a medical bulletin issued

by the armed forces hospital on the health of his excellency the Somali president.

UAE

Contaminated European Food Imports Destroyed

GF021145 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0955 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Dubayy, 2 Jun (WAKH) — Dubayy municipality has announced that the UAE is free of anything polluted by radiation resulting from the explosion of the Soviet Chernobyl reactor. Muhammad Sa'id Harib, the head of the health department at the Health Ministry, has said that three pieces of radiation detection equipment were recently received by the municipality and that this equipment proved that the UAE is absolutely free of radioactive material. The UAE newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* reported today that 19 Bulgarian sheep were killed today on the orders of the Al-Shariqah municipality after they were found to be polluted with nuclear radiation. The paper did not mention the percentage of radiation among the sheep. Abu Dhabi municipality also destroyed yesterday quantities of Belgian milk after it was found to be polluted by radiation at a percentage higher than the allowed limit. The Belgian Embassy in the UAE asked Abu Dhabi municipality for a sample of this milk to send it to the special neutral factories to determine the percentage of nuclear radioactivity.

YAR

Agreement To Build Quay Signed With Japan

GF310958 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic
2000 GMT 29 May

[Summary] An agreement to build a quay at Al-Hudaydah Port was signed at the Ministry of Public Works between the General Corporation of Ports and Marine Affairs and a number of Japanese companies. The Japanese Government will extend a loan to cover 84 percent of the total cost of the project, which is 5.879 billion yen. An agreement was also signed to build, operate, and maintain the pipelines project to transport and store refined oil products; it was signed at the Ministry of Oil and Mineral Wealth between our country and a number of Japanese and French companies. The agreement stipulates the building of a floating pier at Al-Hudaydah to receive 80,000-ton oil tankers. The total cost of the project is \$92 million, to be financed by the French and Japanese Governments as loans to our country. The project will provide our country's needs in oil products for the next 25 years.

Iraq's Husayn Commutes Egyptians' Death Sentences *NC022132 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2050 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (MENA) — Iraqi President Saddam Husayn has decided to commute the death sentences imposed on Egyptians in Iraq to life imprisonment. This was stated by Tariq 'Aziz, the Iraqi deputy premier and foreign minister. 'Aziz said that President Saddam Husayn had responded to the request made by his brother, President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, and had decided to commute the death sentence issued against 10 Egyptians to life imprisonment.

'Aziz went on to say that the decision was an expression of President Saddam Husayn's love for and appreciation of his brother, President Mubarak, as well as his love for the Egyptian people, who are dear to him and to all Iraqis. He expressed the hope that such incidents, which are undertaken by evil elements, would not cast a cloud over the solid relations existing between the two fraternal countries, their joint interests, and the interests of the Arab motherland.

'Aziz concluded his statement by saying: We, as officials and reporters, should deal carefully with such matters and leave them to those responsible for implementing the law and to the other officials who are concerned about the solid relations between the two countries. We should strive to avoid any consequences that are undesirable to the two peoples and leaderships, concerned as they are over the firm relations existing between the two countries. At the end of his statement, 'Aziz declared: Such experiences are the greatest lessons of what can be done to serve the interests of the two countries and the supreme interests of the Arab motherland.

Foreign Minister Travels To 2-Day Baghdad Visit

To Discuss Egyptian Workers
NC311730 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1630 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Cairo, 31 May (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left for Baghdad this evening on a 2-day visit to Iraq during which he will deliver a message to President Saddam Husayn from President Husni Mubarak. In a pre-departure statement, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that he is looking forward to the talks that he will hold with Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, on bilateral relations and Arab and international issues.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that he will point out the Egyptian point of view on the conditions of Egyptian workers in Iraq, to secure their position. Dr 'Abd al-Majid noted there is coordination between Egypt and Iraq in preparation for the non-aligned conference scheduled for the Zimbabwean capital of Harare this year. Commenting on the Arab summit, Dr 'Abd al-Majid said that he doubts the summit will be held due to Arab differences. He said that Egypt welcomes the settlement of these differences for the benefit of the Arab nation.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid concluded his remarks by commenting on recent events in Lebanon. He said that Egypt deeply regrets the shelling of the Palestinian camps in Sabra and Shatila. He added

that Egypt appeals to all parties to put an end to these massacres and that every Egyptian feels sorry for the escalation of the situation in Lebanon.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid was seen off at the airport by Ambassador Muhsin al-Du Diwani, master of ceremonies, and Ambassador 'Abd al-'Aziz Najm, head of Iraqi interest mission in Cairo.

Returns To Cairo

NC030512 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2300 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Cairo, 2 Jun (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Cairo after a 2-day visit to Iraq. Upon his arrival, he said that he was carrying a message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

Terms Talks 'Successful'

NC030843 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0750 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Cairo, 3 Jun (MENA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stressed that the protection and care which Egypt provides to its citizens abroad do not apply to deviants. He added that he explained the debate on this subject to Iraqi officials, and conveyed the public's belief that the punishment was not in keeping with the crime.

In an exclusive statement published today by *AL-AHRAM*, 'Abd al-Majid declared that under no circumstances would Egypt back crooks who misrepresent its people. He noted that a million Egyptians live in Iraq, and that this incident will have no lasting effect on Egyptian-Iraqi relations, especially at this point in time.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid described his trip to Iraq as successful, and pointed out that his contacts were not confined to the issue of the Egyptians, but also covered events in the Middle East, bilateral relations, and ways of promoting these ties on the political, economic, and cultural levels.

Iraqi Assembly Speaker Interviewed on Egypt Ties

PM021321 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic
 31 May-6 Jun 86 pp 10-11

[Interview with Iraqi National Assembly Speaker Dr Sa'dun Hammadi by Hamidah Na'na' in Cairo; date not given]

[Excerpts] *AL-TADAMUN*: You are now on an official visit to Cairo. You were Iraq's foreign minister in 1978 when the Arab summit conference unanimously decided to boycott Egypt if it signed an agreement with Israel. Could you explain to me the meaning of your presence here? Is Iraq abandoning its commitment to the Baghdad resolutions? Is there an intention to restore relations, and how?

Hammadi: I am visiting Cairo in my capacity as Iraqi National Assembly speaker at the invitation of Egyptian People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub. The aim is to consolidate relations between the two assemblies. I have already met with Dr al-Mahjub and together we studied a program for the reactiva-

tion of relations between our two assemblies. My presence in Cairo falls within the context of cooperation between the two assemblies in the interest of democracy and in the interest of Egypt and Iraq. Our ambition is to have a network of cooperation with the various parliaments. We might take the same initiative toward other assemblies (Kuwait, Tunisia, Morocco, and Sudan) and we are interested in having a vast network of relations. Relations between Arab parliaments are somewhat limited and there are no joint programs, seminars, or bases even for exchanging publications. Relations within the international parliamentary union are stronger than relations between Arab states and parliaments.

AL-TADAMUN: But there is an Arab stand toward Egypt. Does this development mean that you are transcending that stand?

Hammadi: We have from the very beginning, since the Baghdad resolutions, been continuously stressing that the boycott should not be a boycott of the Egyptian people and that, on the contrary, ties and relations with the Egyptian people should be strengthened. Today we believe the Egyptian Government's positive policy should be encouraged in the hope that it would go further in its pan-Arab line. These are the political motives behind my visit to Cairo. I have met with People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub. He has a sound Arab trend and he is fully aware of all the issues and problems of interest to the Arab world. I have also reviewed Egyptian-Iraqi relations with President Mubarak and I have had a meeting with Consultative Council Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, who gave me a conception of that institution which does not exist in Iraq.

AL-TADAMUN: Egyptian-Iraqi relations have in recent years developed considerably. Could you tell us about the nature of these relations?

Hammadi: Our relations with Egypt have developed substantially at all levels — economic, cultural, and commercial — which is a good thing because its results reflect positively on our two peoples more than on official relations. Speaking of the economic aspect, the number of Egyptians working in Iraq has reached 2 million and would have been 3 million if it were not for the war circumstances because we have an ambitious and multifaceted development plan and we need labor. The Egyptians have been a great help in activating the agricultural sector. Egyptian workers have good agricultural experience. The Egyptians today constitute a new society in Iraq, a society open to and merged in the Iraqi society. We, at the behest of our political leadership, officially protect the Egyptian community against any friction or challenge. On more than one occasion the highest authority in the state has issued instructions that they be well looked after. The Egyptians enjoy the same rights as the Iraqis themselves.

AL-TADAMUN: Going back to the Baghdad summit conference, I ask you: Has Iraq's position on the Baghdad resolutions changed, and are the signs we are witnessing in your relations with Egypt early indications of this change that could lead to some results regarding the restoration of relations?

Hammadi: The Baghdad summit resolutions still stand and we are committed to them, but the steps we are taking constitute an attempt to encourage and support Egypt's positive policy toward

the Arab states. We should understand the spirit and truth of the Baghdad resolutions. The Baghdad resolutions were not adopted to boycott the Egyptian people, they were resolutions against a particular policy. That policy has now changed, and it is the duty of all patriots in all the Arab countries to encourage this change and even support it morally and materially so that the Egyptian people and officials might feel that their Arab trend is not a burden but rather a policy that is meeting with response and appreciation. We hope that this positive Egyptian policy toward Arab issues reaches its maximum level and we hope the Arab states' attitude develops to produce a positive policy toward Egypt. Failing to encourage the positive steps Egypt is taking today means precipitating the isolationist trend in Egypt. That trend would use such an Arab attitude as a pretext and a justification.

AL-TADAMUN: If that is the case, what is preventing the restoration of official diplomatic relations between Egypt and Iraq?

Hammadi: We do not claim that the change in Egypt's policy has been a change from black to white. We are saying that there is a some initial movement in the right direction and that there should be a practical Arab response to that. Egypt is passing through a real economic crisis. That policy is encouraged only with words.

AL-TADAMUN: But the Camp David agreement still exists.

Hammadi: The agreement still officially exists, but the question is this: Is Egypt's attitude toward Arab causes today the same as it was when the agreement was signed? The answer is no. The Egyptian popular position is clear and splendid and it would be unfair to be indifferent to it. As regards the official position, we can say that it is not an isolationist one and that again it should not be met with indifference. I believe that it is wrong of the Arab states not to cooperate economically with Egypt to ease its economic burden.

10 Million Dinar Kuwaiti Loan Reportedly Declined

GF021324 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic

1 Jun 86 p 1, 25

[Report by Muhammad al-Burjus]

[Text] *AL-SIYASAH* has learned that the Egyptian Government has said that it will not accept a 10 million Kuwaiti Dinar loan from Kuwait because it is unable to pay it back within the 20-year period set for repayment. The loan was earmarked for financing the sugar cane industry in Egypt. Related studies and research were prepared 2 years ago.

Egypt's regret for not accepting the loan was conveyed at the end of last week when a delegation from the Kuwaiti [Development] Fund was scheduled to leave for Cairo to sign the loan agreement. The delegation canceled the trip at the last moment. The Kuwait Fund board of directors met last week and studied all the new projects which Kuwait will finance in several Arab and friendly countries.

Sudanese Foreign Minister Arrives For Visit*NC022136 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2100 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] Cairo, 2 Jun (MENA) — Sudanese Foreign Minister Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin arrived in Cairo this evening from New York on a 7-day visit. He attended the UN session on the African economic problem. Upon his arrival, the Sudanese foreign minister expressed his good wishes for President Husni Mubarak, the Egyptian people, and the Arab leaders for success and prosperity. He was received at the airport by Faruq Ra'fat, ambassador at the foreign ministry and counsellor, Sudanese Ambassador in Cairo Al-Amin 'Abd al-Latif, and the Sudanese Embassy staff members in Cairo.

Trade Minister Returns From UN Africa Session*NC311906 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1800 GMT 31 May 86*

[Text] Dr Sultan Abu 'Ali, minister of economy and foreign trade, returned to Cairo today after heading the Egyptian delegation in the emergency session of the UN General Assembly on the economic crisis facing Africa. Abu 'Ali also attended the conference on the comprehensive system for trade preferences among developing countries, held in Brazilia. He discussed aspects of cooperation between developing countries with a view to establishing a system for bolstering trade and economic cooperation among them.

Cairo Radio Reports 'Small Explosion' 29 May*NC301550 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 30 May 86*

[Text] We have just learned that a number of citizens have said they heard a small explosion at around 1930 on Thursday, 29 May 1986, at No. 19 Kasr al-Nil Street. Police went to the scene of the blast to investigate, and a cylindrical object 20 cm long and 3 cm wide was found. It was a part of an automobile exhaust pipe that contained a flammable substance. An examination revealed that its detonator had caught fire, but that the rest of the charge did not go off. The ignition of the explosive was accompanied by the small blast that was reported. There were no casualties, losses, or damage, and the explosion had no visible after effects. The public prosecutor's office has begun its investigation.

Foreign TV Programs Concern Government Authorities*GF301430 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 29 May 86 p 42*

["The Television Pincer That Besieges the Egyptian Viewer"]

[Excerpts] The Egyptian authorities have discovered that Egypt has for some time been the target of direct invasion of television transmission from Israel, Jordan, Libya, Cyprus, and Lebanon,

and that Egypt from now on cannot ignore the "open skies" phenomenon that has emerged in the satellite age or the steady improvement in the reception of modern television receivers.

The sources assert that the comparative development in covering the recent 25 February disturbances was a direct result of the effect of the "open skies" phenomenon, for the authorities realized that a high proportion of viewers can follow the events by tuning in to television stations of neighboring countries.

A secret report drawn up by the television authority identifies the reception of foreign television stations as follows:

Israeli television is received clearly in the areas of Al-'Arish, Port Said, Al-Mansurah, Tanta, Cairo, Al-Fayum, Asyut, Alexandria, Marsa Matruh, and Aswan.

Lebanese television is received clearly in the areas of Al-'Arish, Port Said, Al-Mansurah, Tanta, Cairo, Al-Fayum, Asyut, and Alexandria.

Jordanian television is received clearly in Al-'Arish, Port Said, Alexandria, Marsa Matruh, Al-Mansurah, Tanta, Cairo, Al-Fayum, Asyut, and the Aswan high dam.

Cypriot television is received in Al-'Arish, Port Said, Alexandria, Marsa Matruh, Al-Mansurah, Tanta, Cairo, Al-Fayum, Asyut, and the high dam.

The transmission circle of Libyan television extends to Al-'Arish, Port Said, Alexandria, Marsa Matruh, Al-Tahrir District, Al-Mansurah, Cairo, Al-Fayum, Asyut, and Aswan.

The Egyptian authorities are sure that the residents of these areas are fully aware of the variety of reception available to them, and that some of them are addicted to watching foreign television stations. Some of them are regular fans of their favorable programs which for example include:

- Time and the hour program. (Israel)
- Programs on discovering talents. (Jordan, Lebanon)
- Modern Arabic films. (Jordan, Lebanon, Israel, Libya)
- Educational programs. (Jordan, Israel)
- Children's programs in Hebrew. (Israel)
- Agricultural programs. (Israel)
- IQ tests. (Lebanon, Cyprus)
- News. (Jordan, Israel, Cyprus)
- Bedouin serials. (Libya, Jordan)
- "Art studio" program. (Jordan)
- "Uncle Khalil" program. (Lebanon)
- "Inventions and modernization" program. (Israel)

The authorities have also ascertained that Jordanian, Lebanese, Cypriot, and Israeli television programs are received clearly in Al-'Arish 96.2 percent of the time, in Port Said 15.5 percent, in Alexandria 11.2 percent, in Tanta 5.5 percent, and in Al-Mansurah 4.2 percent of the time.

The Egyptian authorities are worried because the viewer is turning away from Egyptian television as a result of its bad programs. According to the latest study the average television viewing hours of Egyptians are 4 hours a day.

Saddam Husayn Chairs Armed Forces Meeting*JN021648 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] Staff Field Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, has presided over a meeting of the Armed Forces General Command and the regular Army commanders. The meeting, which was attended by Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister; and Staff General 'Abd al-Jabbar Shanshal, minister of state for military affairs, lasted 12 and 1/2 hours.

Speaks on Fall in Oil Prices*JN011957 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 1 Jun 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has said that the fall in oil prices is a plot which cannot maintain the balance in all factors [as received] or affect oil for a long time. He added that those who are endeavoring to see this plot proceed as they planned will have their calculations disturbed. They do not monopolize life so that it will begin in a certain form and expect it to continue in the same direction.

President Saddam Husayn was addressing a meeting with Oil Minister Qasim Ahmad al-'Uraybi and a number of ministry officials when he visited the ministry building today on the 14th anniversary of the decision to nationalize Iraqi oil.

The president said that this situation will be temporary. It may go on for a number of years, but it will still be temporary. Their dream of reversing the situation for good is impossible. He said when some links in the plot fall apart, the whole plot falls because certain other links weaken and soon all the links become disconnected.

The president said that this situation is temporary; it may last 2 or 3 years. Then the situation will return to normal. He noted that the sudden rise in oil prices was not a healthy one. One imagines that this rise was part of the plot to reduce prices. He said that when someone's imagination carries him away, when nobody asks him to provide figures and details, that is, when the people's resources and their social and economic balance in all walks of life are based on the amount of oil the country has and then the oil prices go up three times their original value, this will be unhealthy for both the social and economic structure. [sentence as received]

What this has become a means of reducing the impact of low oil prices on us, making it less harmful to us than to others. [sentence as received] This is because, at least since 1982, the war has compelled us to establish a correct balance in our social and economic policy based on expecting the worst.

The president said that when Iraq started working on the basis of preparing for the worst, the fall in oil prices did not crush it because Iraq's economic position is sound. Iraqi factories are producing and its agriculture began to expand. We also reduced the number of giant projects that were based on previous considerations. The fall did not take place from the top of the ladder

downward, but from the middle or from lower rungs of the ladder. Our ribs were not broken; we only sustained some bruises. He noted that Iraq was one of the few states that could absorb the shock despite the difficulties it has been facing. Iraqi oil production was receded to one-third of its pre-war production and we also had other financial commitments.

The president said that the recovery [al-'awdah] will not be an easy one. It led to sudden withdrawal. This is what happened in Libya, because there was no structure to absorb the shock.

Regarding what happened in Iran, President Saddam Husayn said that the economic collapse began before oil prices fell. In other words, it occurred as a result of the backward nature of the political structure in Iran as well as of the negligence of economic activity, a fact that caused the collapse of the entire economy. He added that the Iranians were not more prepared than the Libyans to bear the blow even if they were not at war. But when war came, they needed resources to finance their war machine and they were no longer able to continue their economic activities without oil.

He also affirmed that the Iranians are no longer able to finance the war machine as they want to because the collapse occurred at a time when they had not achieved any economic development since the eruption of their revolution.

Concluding his remarks, President Saddam Husayn asserted that the state of affairs in Iraq is good compared to the situation in other countries, except those which have and invest their huge financial resources.

Arab League's Klibi Arrives, Makes Statement*JN021529 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1505 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi arrived in Baghdad this afternoon. Klibi told INA he will hold talks with Iraqi officials on preparations for the Arab summit and on current Arab developments. He referred to the positive talks recently held in some Arab capitals to activate Arab cooperation. Klibi expressed the hope that positive results will be reached and common ground established for an Arab meeting. He added that Iraq's contribution to these efforts is noticeable.

He was received by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Nuri Isma'il al-Wayyis and the Tunisian ambassador in Baghdad.

Further on Visit by Egyptian Foreign Minister**Ramadan Confers With 'Abd al-Majid***JN021045 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — Taha Yasin Ramadan, RCC member and first deputy prime minister, met here today with Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and his delegation. Bilateral relations of cooperation in all fields were discussed during the meeting.

Received by Husayn

*JN021655 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] President Saddam Husayn has received Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, and discussed fraternal relations between the two countries with him. President Saddam Husayn asked Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid to convey an oral message to his brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak. The meeting was attended by Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister; and the president's secretary.

'Abd al-Majid Ends Visit, Departs

JN022013 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1952 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Egyptian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, left Baghdad this evening after a visit of several days to Iraq. In a statement to INA, he said that he had met with several senior Iraqi officials and that these meetings had affirmed the deep friendship and cooperation between the Iraqi and Egyptian peoples. He described his visit to Iraq as a move to further strengthen relations between the two countries and open up new areas of fruitful and constructive cooperation, foremost of which is Egypt's support for Iraq's just war in defense of sovereignty, honor, and independence against the Iranian aggression. Dr 'Abd al-Majid was seen off at the airport by Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister.

Tariq 'Aziz Confers With Cuban CP Delegation

JN021047 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1030 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, met here today with a delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba led by Valdes, deputy chief of the general Department of Foreign Relations at the Central Committee. The two sides reviewed the relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and Cuba and the prospects for promoting them as well as the ways to bolster the Nonaligned Movement's role and secure the success of the eighth nonaligned summit conference.

Meets With Japanese Official

*JN011700 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic
1630 GMT 1 Jun 86*

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz received (Myati), head of the Middle East Department at the Japanese Foreign Ministry, in Baghdad this evening. They discussed bilateral relations, the situation in the region, and issues of common interest.

The meeting was attended by Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Wisam al-Zahhawi, the head of the International Department at the Foreign Ministry, and the Japanese ambassador in Baghdad.

'Aziz Holds News Conference on Sentenced Egyptians

JN021940 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1840 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, Iraqi deputy prime minister and foreign minister, has stated that Iraqi-Egyptian relations are firm and fraternal in the full, deep sense of these two words. This came during a news conference he held here today attended by Arab and foreign reporters, as well as by Egyptian journalists. 'Aziz shed light on the sentences the Iraqi revolution court passed against a number of Egyptian workers after they were charged and convicted of acts of economic sabotage.

'Aziz noted that the understanding between the leaderships of the two fraternal countries is at the strongest and highest Arab level. The massive presence of Egyptian nationals has always been welcomed on official and popular levels. He described what some Egyptian papers published, which was carried by some Arab and international media, as inaccurate and not based on the facts of the matter in question. He said that some Egyptian reporters wrote some imaginary, baseless claims and that a few of them published tendentious, highly deplorable things.

The foreign minister added: We do not only reflect Iraq's views, but are in agreement with the Egyptian leadership. We have learned that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak met with a number of Egyptian reporters and deplored some of the reports published on this issue. 'Aziz also said that Egyptian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, during a meeting between them, condemned some of what had been published on this subject in the Egyptian press.

Tariq 'Aziz also announced that in connection with the revolution court's sentences against 112 Egyptian workers in Iraq, investigations have revealed that these people formed bands specializing in forgery, currency smuggling, and economic sabotage which committed crimes in Iraq and Egypt and threatened the two countries' economic and national interests. He added that only 10 were sentenced to death for carrying out sabotage against the economy more than once and within the framework of this professional gang which worked between Iraq and Egypt.

The court also sentenced 23 to life imprisonment, 35 to 15 years' imprisonment, 26 to 10 years' imprisonment, and 18 to 7 years' imprisonment. 'Aziz also explained that all of those convicted, except the leaders of the gang who were sentenced to death, were released after being pardoned on 28 April and that some of them had left Iraq.

Tariq 'Aziz affirmed that the revolution court issued its decisions under a law enacted in 1978 and that allegations that the decisions have been issued on a retroactive basis are incorrect and will harm the Iraqi judiciary, which does not neglect such matters. He also praised the role of Egyptian workers in Iraq in implementing development projects and in participating in the national battle being waged by Iraq on the eastern flank of the Arab homeland, adding that the blood of some of them mixed with Iraqi blood while defending Arab land.

Egyptian journalists and reporters also watched a film about the criminals' confessions, as well as about the forged passports and documents and the stamps and instruments used in their forgery.

Ambassador Hammud Sends Letter

JN020735 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2020 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Jun (INA) — Ambassador Dr Muhammad al-Haj Hammud, director of the Legal Department in the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has sent a long letter to Dr Ahmad Sabti, president of the Union of Egyptian Jurists, vice president of Cairo University and professor of law at the university.

Dr Hammud outlined in his letter the facts pertaining to the death sentences, which an Iraqi court had issued against several Egyptians working in Iraq, in reply to the statement Dr Sabti signed and issued in this respect — a statement which failed to note the facts that led to these death sentences.

Dr Hammud emphasized Iraq's desire to state the truth and maintain the fraternal ties between the two countries and peoples. The following is the text of the letter:

Dr Ahmad Sabti, president of the Union of Egyptian Jurists, vice president of Cairo University and professor of criminal law.

Dear colleague, greetings. A few days ago, you issued a statement on the death sentences which were issued in Iraq against a number of Egyptians. Your statement was addressed to the Iraqi Government, the Arab Lawyers Union in Baghdad, and world conscience.

Permit me, dear colleague, to explain to you, in my capacity as a man of law like yourself, certain facts pertaining to this case out of the Iraqi Government's desire to state the truth and maintain the fraternal ties between our two countries and peoples.

The competent Iraqi authorities arrested more than 100 Egyptians working in Iraq and conducted an investigation with them on the charge of forging official documents — passports and residence permits — and smuggling out money by illegal means or participating in those crimes. After the investigation, which was conducted according to the law, the suspects were referred to a revolutionary court which divided their cases into four categories carrying the numbers of 429, 421, 685, and 686 C/1986.

It transpired from the investigation of these persons that they were members of a big ring for forging passports, residence permits and the official seals of several Iraqi and Egyptian Government departments for the purpose of smuggling out money by illegal means or dealing with money on the black market.

The number of forgeries seized amounted to 817 passports, 879 residence permits, and 209 official seals. It also transpired that this ring had a number of leaders in Iraq and Egypt who planned these operations, carried forged documents between Egypt and Iraq and distributed them in Iraq for use by them or other persons

in transferring and smuggling out money illegally. Millions of U.S. dollars had been smuggled out in this illegal manner. These funds were smuggled out of Iraq by means that are not only contrary to the law but also to the most fundamental principles and morals of Arab hospitality. Thus, they were causing great harm to the national economy at a time when Iraq is going through exceptional circumstances. These persons confessed all their crimes in detail during the investigation and before the court. Their confessions were recorded in a sound, legal manner and all the implements of the crime in their possession were seized.

The court tried them legally, provided the required guarantees for them, and enabled lawyers to defend them. It then passed its just verdict against them and sentenced 10 of them to death while the rest were given various terms of imprisonment according to the seriousness of their actions.

It must be indicated that the court passed sentence according to a law that was valid before the crimes were committed. The court verdict was based on Paragraphs A and B of Article 11 of Law No 20 for organizing trade for the year 1970 which is amended by Article 5 of Law No 63 for the year 1978 and in accordance with Articles 289, 49, 50, and 53 of the Penal Code No 111 for the year 1969.

What you said in your statement to the effect that the court applied retroactively RCC Decree No 120 on 29 January 1986 is untrue. It is regrettable that such a remark is made by a knowledgeable man like yourself who practices defense of right and truth as a profession because the court did not at all base its judgement on that decree. In your statement, you demanded that those criminals be retried in Egypt in accordance with Egyptian law. It is incredible that such a demand is made by a professor of criminal law. Have you, dear colleague, forgotten the indisputable legal principle of the supremacy of the local criminal law? Have you forgotten the international law principles which stipulate the state's judicial and legislative jurisdiction over criminal questions — principles which have not been contested before? Assuming that Iraq ceded its sovereign right and agreed to let those criminals be tried by Egyptian courts, how can you in your capacity as a professor of criminal law, accept to see these courts pass sentences in accordance with the Egyptian law for a crime which took place in Iraq? Allow me, dear colleague, to ask you to return to the simplest principles of criminal law which are being taught in universities to be convinced of the incorrectness of what was said in your statement and to change your mind about it. Admitting one's mistake is a virtue.

The legal principles according to which the sentences were passed were not legislated at the time of the war or because of war circumstances. They were legislated before the war for considerations pertaining to the Iraqi society and the movement of construction through which this society has been passing. Other persons of Iraqi nationality have been punished according to them before they were applied to the Egyptians in question. Certainly the war was a circumstance aggravating the punishment because smuggling hard currency amounting to millions of dollars at a time when the country is in need of all its material potential to legitimately defend itself against a foreign enemy that insists on continuing its aggression and on violating Iraq's

security and sovereignty and at a time when the country needs that potential to continue the process of economic and social development which the revolution began before the war and which the aggressors are trying to halt is a factor for an aggravated punishment. However, under no circumstances could this be justification for violating the law and human rights as you claimed in your statement. The supremacy of the law is safeguarded in Iraq despite all the difficult circumstances through which this country is passing. Moreover, guarantees of human rights are secured in accordance with the Constitution and laws as indicated by the continuous commendation of the sound status of human rights in Iraq by the UN committee on human rights and its subcommittee.

I exhort you, colleague, to search for truth before talking about it. May I ask you — and you are a man of law and truth — if you have studied the case under discussion before you issued your statement in which you condemned Iraq. Have you consulted a competent and official Iraqi quarter before making your judgement against a fraternal country which harbors all feelings of love and respect for Arab Egypt and its people? Do you not think that such statements harm the sons of the one nation and sow division in their ranks? I appeal to you in the name of law and truth to explain the subject to the public and allow this reply to reach all the sides to which you sent your statement. Please accept our appreciation.

[Signed] Your colleague Ambassador Dr Muhammad al-Haj Hammud, director of the Legal Department in the Iraqi Foreign Ministry

Spokesman Denies Air Force Bombs Residential Areas
JN021855 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Baghdad, 2 Jun (INA) — An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian allegations of bombing residential areas. The spokesman told INA that Iraqi Air Force activities have been confined to striking military concentrations and positions. The spokesman added that the Iranian regime, which is hitting civilians daily, is issuing these lies to hide its crimes.

Communique No 2,247 Details 1-2 Jun Operations
JN021709 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic
1620 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Communique No 2,247 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 Jun 1986]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our triumphant forces are continuing their glorious fighting in defense of Iraqi territory, the houses of honor, and the people's revolution and its achievements, inflicting further losses on the aggressors and imposing their control in all operational areas.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Our powerful Air Force is completely dominating the air. Today our planes directed their well-known blows at the tyrant

Khomeyniites, flying 55 combat missions. Our planes destroyed the enemy knaves, the means of their aggression, and their supplies. After carrying out their missions, they returned to the homeland safe and triumphant, protected by God.

2. With great courage and intrepidity, our fighters in the VII Army Corps confronted an enemy group trying to advance toward our positions. They inflicted casualties on the group, leaving only one of them to flee for his life. The enemy then sent out another group to recover its dead. Our men opened fire and forced the group to flee.

Elsewhere in the same sector, our men spotted another group estimated at an infantry section which they attacked and destroyed. Our brave units in other areas of the same sector destroyed a trailer carrying a tank; one 60-mm mortar, killing those manning it; six infantry positions; three machine guns of various types; two vehicles; one observation post; two sniping positions, killing those manning them; and two ammunition dumps. Our men also started fires on the enemy side.

3. The frustrated enemy attempted to advance on our forward position in the III Army Corps sector east of Al-Basrah with a force estimated at one infantry company. When the enemy arrived within range of our guns, they were confronted with fire which killed many. Only those who fled remained alive.

The enemy repeated its attempt in the same direction, but the fate of the new force was similar to that of its predecessor. Our brave fighters crushed the second attempt. Only a few of its men remained alive, who cried for assistance or fled, pursued by our powerful artillery fire. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy soldier was killed and one infantry position, one shelter, and one ammunition dump were destroyed. Our guns caused fires to breakout on the enemy side.

4. Our brave forces in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan seized the following weapons, which the enemy had abandoned in no-man's-land where the IV Army Corps launched triumphant battles against the enemy knaves, in addition to weapons mentioned in our previous communiques: 260 Kalashnikov rifles, 50 GC-rifles, and 3 (Naranga) rifles.

5. A brave patrol from our units in the II Army Corps central sector, while carrying out its duties in no-man's-land, seized great quantities of ammunition of various types. The ammunition was carried to the rear and the patrol returned safely to base, God be praised. Another patrol in no-man's-land clashed with an enemy group. It opened fire on the group and forced it to flee.

6. One of our brave patrols, while carrying out its duties in no-man's-land in the V Army Corps northern sector, seized a great quantity of ammunition of various types and transferred it to the rear. The patrol returned safely to base, God be praised.

7. The forces of tyranny and backwardness shelled Al-'Uzayr, Khanaqin, Biyarah, and Tawilah with long-range artillery. The shelling martyred one civilian and demolished five houses in Al-'Uzayr.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 June 1986

Reportage, Comment on Husayn-Led Visit to Paris**Al-Masri on Syrian-Iraqi Relations***LD022311 Kuwait KUNA in English 1913 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[By Roula Zein]

[Text] Paris, June 2 (KUNA) — Visiting Foreign Minister of Jordan Tahir al-Masri expressed hope Monday that an Arab summit conference would be held and said relations between Iraq and Syria are on their way to improve.

Al-Masri told KUNA that he expects that things will come back to normal between Damascus and Baghdad saying such an accomplishment would strengthen the Arab front.

Al-Masri who is member of the delegation accompanying King Husayn of Jordan, who arrived here today on the onset of a tour that will also include London and Washington, denied that the talks with his French counterpart Jean-Bernard Raimond have dealt with French arms sales to Jordan.

He said talks with Raimond tackled bilateral relations and other issues, topped by the Middle East crisis "which we hope Europe would have an effective role in."

On the talks in Washington the Jordanian delegation is going to hold, Al-Masri said they will deal with the current complex situation in the Middle East and the obstacles that block the way before peace.

AL-RA'Y Views Tour*JN030927 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 3 Jun 86 pp 1,20*

[Editorial: "A Move Toward Peace"]

[Text] As part of his continuous, presevering efforts in support of the usurped Arab rights, His Majesty King Husayn embarked on a tour which he began yesterday by visiting France and holding talks with French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac. The king is also scheduled to hold talks with French President Mitterrand today. After France, the king will visit the United States

and hold a meeting with U.S. President Reagan on 8 June. The king will conclude this tour by visiting the United Kingdom and holding talks with senior officials there.

It is obvious that this tour is aimed at reactivating the peace process in the region. It has also been observed that the current move follows the sincere efforts which his majesty has devoted to clear the Arab air and build the long awaited unity of Arab ranks.

Needless to say, reactivating this process and expediting the achievement of a just, comprehensive peace in the region is an urgent necessity in order to remove the dangers threatening this region and to stem the tide of extremism and violence.

At the same time, it must be pointed out that proceeding in this direction is the true guarantee for overcoming terrorism, which Israel has established and still engages in while accusing others of terrorism. It is hoped that the king's tour will regain for the Arab cause the priority position it had enjoyed in the international arena and that it will prevent substituting the cause by the so-called issue of terrorism.

The movement led by King Husayn is a translation of the sincere Arab work for peace. It is a precious opportunity worthy of proper response by all those concerned in establishing a real peace and restoring stability to the region. There is no doubt that Jordan's credibility, which was confirmed by all the efforts it exerted, is one of the most important factors which will open for the Jordanian movement ample horizons in the international arena characterized by understanding and respect.

Foreign Minister Receives Kuwaiti Ambassador*LD011327 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1245 GMT 1 Jun 86*

[Text] Amman, 1 Jun (KUNA) — Ibrahim Jasim Al-Bahwah, ambassador of the State of Kuwait to Jordan, met here with Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri today. It was stated that during this hour-long meeting the latest development of the situation in the Arab arena and the efforts being made to clear the Arab atmosphere in preparation for the convening of the Arab summit conference were reviewed, and that several issues concerning both Kuwait and Jordan were discussed.

Fighting Between Amal, Palestinian Forces Continues

Amal Repulses Palestinian Attack

NC021227 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] A source in the Amal Movement's Military Bureau has announced that the Palestinians launched an assault on Shatila's southern axis at 1400 today. The movement used the appropriate weapons to deal with the attackers, and pushed them back.

More Fighting in Burj Al-Barajinah

NC021514 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1502 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] There has been a new setback in the Burj al-Barajinah area that started 15 minutes ago. Fierce clashes were renewed on the Al-'Annan-Zayn al-din-'Abd al-Nasir combat lines. The Amal Movement and the 6th Brigade are attempting to retake Hayy Farhat from the Palestinians while Amal Gunmen succeeded in infiltrating from Mahallat al-Nasawiyah. The two parties are using tanks and rockets.

Increased Syrian Presence Evident

NC021728 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpts] It has become evident that the camps war will not end soon. All the signs show that the military struggle between the Amal Movement and the Palestinians will continue, particularly after considering its true perspective as represented by the confrontation between Yasir 'Arafat and Syria. This has become clear with the arrival in west Beirut of Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon.

The purpose of the visit was not to arrange a cease-fire as much as to discover the true situation of the Amal Movement's deteriorating military position. This came at a time when information was received about the arrival of a Syrian convoy carrying large quantities of ammunition, including artillery shells for T-54 tanks, mortars, and rocket launchers, for the Amal Movement.

According to security sources in West Beirut, the arrival of Syrian military reinforcements before the arrival of Brig Gen Kan'an indicates that, following the failure of its observers to put an end to the situation in the camps, Damascus has decided to raise the level of its supervision of military operations.

Security reports said that this evening Junblatti gunmen at a roadblock in the Baysur area stopped a truck carrying weapons and ammunition sent to the Amal Movement in West Beirut. Security sources said today that a tank battalion and two infantry companies from the 6th Brigade were deployed on most combat lines in Burj al-Barajinah, particularly in the Al-'Annan street, Zayn al-Din petrol station, Al-'Amiliyah vocational school, Qasr al-Mashnuq, up to the airport road.

Amal-Socialists Fighting Intensifies

NC022054 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The fighting between Amal and the socialists in 'Aisha Bakkar became more acute a while ago. Artillery and rockets are being used. VOL has learned from security sources that the clashes erupted between the two parties after an Amal group headed by Ahmad Zayn al-Din attempted to drag one of the socialist gunmen from his house. Meanwhile, Amal barricades in Al-Zaydaniyah, Al-Musaytibah, and Wata al-Musaytibah have been detected. The PSP has warned that these barricades must be removed before midnight.

Clashes in West Beirut

NC030447 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 0430 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] Contacts and meetings are expected to resume today to deal with the security setbacks which have not yet ceased in the camps and the surrounding areas. These setbacks were accompanied last night and this morning by armed clashes in the streets of West Beirut, including the areas of Al-Tariq al-Jadidah, Abu Shakir, 'Abd al-Nasir mosque, Al-Zurayq, Al-Mazra'ah, Al-Barbur, Qasqas, Tallat al-Khayyat, and 'A' islah Bakkar. The security committees are working to contain these clashes.

'Dozens' of Casualties Reported

NC030550 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
0415 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] As efforts are being made to end the camps war, and as Syrian mediation has moved to West Beirut with the arrival of Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, the sectarian strife in the western part of the capital has erupted violently. Streets and neighborhoods in West Beirut have been the scene of fighting in which all kinds of artillery, rockets, and tanks have been used, and which has pitted the Amal Movement, the Ba'th Party Organization, and the 6th Brigade against Beirut's sunnite organizations and members of Junblatt's party. These clashes, which were raging last night, are still in progress. Residents of West Beirut and the suburbs spent the night under the sound of bombardment, while those present in areas where clashes are going on have taken refuge in shelters and other safe places. Today's events in West Beirut represent a new chapter in the ongoing dispute between Amal and the Palestinians. This strife has developed into sectarian clashes that have involved all of West Beirut in some of the most ferocious battles there since the last round of fighting among the Al-Murabitun, Junblatt's men, and Amal.

The situation flared up at approximately 2200 yesterday following a series of kidnappings and the appearance of roadblocks manned by gunmen in several sections of West Beirut. Artillery, mortars, and tanks were employed in the fighting that took place in Corniche al-Mazra'ah, Barbur, Abu Shakir, Qasqas, Hayy al-'Arab, the area near the Orphanage, Al-Sabil, Tal'at al-Maqasid, the Municipal Stadium, Tariq al-Jadidah, Cola, and the Sports City. The Amal Movement launched an attack on

Tariq al-Jadidah at 0500 today backed up by tanks, antiaircraft guns, and rockets. As a result, violent clashes took place there, with no significant changes on the ground. Junblatt's men went on the offensive at midnight, and drove toward Barbur, where the home of Minister Birri is located. Artillery and rockets were used in this push.

The fighting led to several fires, and a number of humanitarian and educational institutions, including the Islamic Orphanage and an installation belonging to the fire department, were damaged. According to our latest security reports, fighting is currently going on near the Orphanage and in Hayy al-'Arab and Al-Fakahani. An office of the Amal Movement militia is situated in the Orphanage area. It has been difficult to determine the number of casualties in light of the ferocity of the fighting and the difficulties facing rescue teams. However, preliminary reports speak of dozens killed or wounded. Fifteen people have been taken to the American University Hospital, 11 others to the Al-Maqasid Hospital, and an additional 7 to the Al-Barbir Hospital. Some others have been moved to Al-Zahra' Hospital. Initial reports state that three people have died, and efforts made by officials to conclude a cease-fire have failed. It has been said that a delegation from the Islamic Grouping will leave for Damascus to end the fighting.

'Large Number' Killed

NC031106 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpts] The latest security reports indicate that the most violent clashes are taking place in Qasqas, Hayy al-'Arab, the area near the Islamic Orphanage, Al-Barbir, (Al-Baytun), the Sports City, Sabri Hamadah Palace, and the section of town around the Yemeni Embassy. The Al-'Annun, Haydus, Salim, Al-Ta'awuniyah, (Qasr Mashnuq), and Al-'Amiliyah combat lines are also the scene of heavy fighting in which 120- 106- and 88-mm mortars are being used. Members of the Amal Movement and the 6th Brigade have employed tanks in a bid to regain control of Hayy Farhat. The 6 February Movement has denied that Amal personnel have entered areas under its control. Several people who have been killed or wounded are lying in the streets, and ambulances have been unable to reach them. According to Amal Movement sources, a large number of soldiers and civilians have been killed.

PSP Source Denies Involvement

NC030739 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0700 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Text] A source in the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) has denied reports disseminated by the suspect information media on alleged clashes between the PSP and its allies in the streets of West Beirut. He said: These reports are prompted by wishful thinking on the part of the isolationist forces and form part of the continuing campaign of daily rumor mongering about conditions in the capital or the camps which the suspect media are waging to serve known objectives in the eastern area. The PSP security source added: Limited clashes are taking place in the area of

Al-Tariq al-Jadidah. The PSP and its allies are coordinating with the security committees concerned to contain these clashes.

Karami on Camps War, Beirut Kidnappings

NC021338 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Remarks by Prime Minister Rashid Karami in response to questions by unidentified correspondents following a meeting of the West Beirut Coordination Committee on 2 June — recorded]

[Excerpt] The mood today reflects the condition of the country. All of you know that the current situation is so bad that one cannot remain silent or ignore it, as it is causing hardships for all. Blessed Ramadan. How can any of us agree to be the cause of his brother's bloodshed or a source of harm to him? How can the camps war, which is now on every lip and tongue, be justified? What are its underlying causes? We all support the Palestinian people and back the liberation of Jerusalem and of all occupied territory. If the goal is the Palestinians' return to Beirut or to all of Lebanon, has not all of Lebanon been with the Palestinian resistance? I do not think there would be anyone who would disagree over this objective.

Discussions are currently taking place at the UN Security Council on the implementation of UN resolutions in order to free both the South and Lebanon. Through their liberation, this spark [presumably referring to the Palestinian cause] will inevitably lead to a just and comprehensive solution for the entire Arab world. If this is our objective, then we all support it. But if there are a few plotters and agents, we must all oppose them in order to safeguard our country.

In order to defend the country, I must draw the attention of every citizen and influential person to what is really happening and to what is being planned against us. We must mobilize to protect our regions, streets, homes, and ourselves. This requires greater awareness, alertness, and patient and consistent work to achieve what will liberate our souls and land from the evils of imperialism, occupation, and conspiracy.

We discussed the question of the kidnapped and of those who are being abducted for the purposes of blackmail and extortion. Such ugly and rejected methods must not be allowed to flourish. We must fight them, and must stand together to cleanse our society of this cancer.

The Coordination Committee focused on these issues today. A number of arrangements were made to safeguard our society and Beirut, particularly West Beirut, in light of the difficulties it now faces.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, is it true that attempts are being made to convene a meeting of ministers next week?

[Karami] Consultations and contacts are taking place among various leaders and other personalities on this matter. When results are achieved, we hope they will benefit this community and this country.

Shi'ite Official Sees Syrian Role in Ending Crisis

NC021111 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1015 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Shaykh Muhammad Amhdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, has stressed that the Damascus agreement must be implemented, and that Syria must have a role in ending the crisis. At a press conference today, Shaykh Shams al-Din called for a truce that would ensure a minimum degree of normality and reconciliation. He appealed for a restoration of the efficacy of the state as a nationalist way of preventing Lebanon's disintegration.

He went on to say that gunmen are not only unable to find a solution to the political dilemma, but have also caused this situation to remain frozen. He condemned kidnappings and other acts of aggression in West Beirut. Shams al-Din warned against a strangling economic crisis, and held the militiamen responsible for it.

Amal, Druze, Syrians Discuss Camps Situation

NC021232 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Two meetings were held today. The first was held at the headquarters of the Syrian observers and was attended by representatives of the Amal Movement and the Palestinian National Salvation Front [PNSF].

The second was held at the home of [Amal Movement leader] Nabih Birri; Marwan Hamadah, Akram Shuhayyib, and Muhammad Baydun were present. Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party; Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an [director of Syrian military intelligence in Lebanon]; and other Syrian officers later joined the meeting. Discussion centered on the situation in the camps and other security issues.

After the meeting, Junblatt said: With Mr Birri and our Syrian brothers we are trying to get out of this impasse and restore the situation to normal. Naturally, we all realize the gravity of the plot. 'Arafat is making statements abroad, as well as financing men who are being sent to Beirut, and specifically to the camps. All these are factors that cause conflagration. It is a fabricated and studied coordination with Amin al-Jumayyil. Junblatt added: We will take political, security, and military steps in an attempt to prevent such a conflagration in Beirut.

Asked whether the new steps would apply both to the camps and to Beirut, Junblatt answered: Yes, we must uproot the plot wherever it may be.

Answering another question, he said: The national action committee will meet in the next 2 days. Asked whether the PNSF would participate in this meeting, he said: It will be a national action committee meeting. However, if there is a need for the PNSF to participate, we have no objection. Finally, he was asked if the measures would be implemented quickly. Junblatt replied: Such matters are not discussed through the press.

Birri: 'Lasting Solution' Needed

NC021416 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain
in Arabic to Lebanon 1300 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpts] An expanded meeting was held today at the house of Nabih Birri. It was attended by Walid Junblatt, Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, Marwan Hamadah, Akram Shuhayyib, Muhammad Baydun, and a number of Syrian officers.

Following the meeting, Birri said: I want to stress that the source of the shelling of the southern suburb and the [Palestinian] camps after each ceasefire is from the eastern area and positions near the mountain that even the observers are finding difficult to pinpoint, particularly in the Kafr Shima area. The purpose is to cause strife between the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] and the Amal Movement. Birri added: Once again, we stress that this blatant shelling will not succeed in severing the alliance between the Amal Movement and the PSP, and the shelling by the Lebanese forces and their agents will not sever it either.

Nabih Birri said that during the meeting, agreement was reached on steps concerning the security of West Beirut, stressing that the investigations of the crimes perpetrated against the Armenians are proceeding well. He said: The public will get to know those committing these crimes. Birri stressed that the Amal Movement's stand vis-a-vis the camps war is firm and clear. He said: It is like someone fighting himself. What is required is to stop the fighting through final and decisive measures because Amal cannot accept temporary solutions and let this bloodshed be renewed daily and monthly. The suburb should not be subjected to this bloodshed repeatedly. On this basis, the national action committee will be asked to reach a firm and lasting solution.

PNSF Voices Opinion on Fighting

JN022006 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1730 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Louis Faris dispatch from Damascus]

[Text] Talks and consultations have continued over the past 24 hours between the Syrian leadership and the parties to the Palestine National Salvation Front [PNSF] on the one hand and the Amal movement and the Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] on the other with the aim of reaching a final solution to the so-called war of the camps in Beirut. This morning the Amal representatives left Damascus to inform Amal leader Nabih Birri of the various stands and steps reached so far. It was learned that Ghazi Kan'an, head of Syrian intelligence in Lebanon, and PSP leader Walid Junblatt met with Nabih Birri.

We have learned from the PNSF that its leadership held a number of meetings and made several contacts with the Amal movement, the Lebanese national action committee, Rashid Karami, and the embassies of some friendly states, and was in constant touch with 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam to stop the regrettable clashes among the brothers in the same trench and organize the Palestinian-National Lebanese relationship. The PNSF leadership said that in all its contacts it had always stressed its firm adherence to the relationship that binds it with the Lebanese

national forces, including the Amal movement. It expressed its readiness to help implement the Lebanese national plan. The PNSF also affirmed its eagerness to strengthen the Palestinian-national Lebanese alliance.

The PNSF is of the opinion that what is taking place in the camps is part of an onslaught aimed at the alliance among the Lebanese nationalists, the Palestinians, and the Syrians. It held the forces that are harmed by the national plan in Lebanon responsible for what is happening and regarded the current fighting between Amal and the Palestinians as fabricated.

It seems that the parties concerned have achieved noticeable progress on the road to a final solution. However, details are shrouded with absolute secrecy in order to prevent those who would like to hinder such a solution from tampering with it.

Jibril Views Soviet, Syrian Interest in Nation

*NC021448 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1415 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] PFLP-GC Secretary General Ahmad Jibril said today that Soviet advisers are working with the Syrian forces in Lebanon. He said that this means that the Soviets have come to believe that Syria's security interests extend to Lebanon and also that any Syrian setback in Lebanon will benefit the United States. He declared that he opposes the Algerian appeals to hold a reconciliation conference for the Palestinian groups and added that Yasir 'Arafat does not represent Arab or Palestinian views because he is seeking a peaceful end to the Middle East crisis through direct talks with Israel.

Lebanese Forces Deny Exchange of Kidnappes

*NC021159 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1115 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] The Lebanese Forces public relations department has denied radio reports of an exchange of kidnappes between the Lebanese Forces and Amal Movement through the security arrangements committee. The department stressed that this news has no basis in fact. The public relations department would like to remind everyone that the Lebanese Forces released all the kidnappes they were holding on 24 April. Ever since that date, therefore, the Lebanese Forces have not been concerned in any kidnapping operation or any exchange of kidnapped persons.

ASL Patrol Confronts Armed Ambush in Yatir

*JN030556 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic
0500 GMT 3 Jun 86*

[Text] An army of southern Lebanon [ASL] patrol yesterday encountered an armed ambush while enroute to Yatir military station. The ambushers fired several shells from RPG's and 60-mm mortars at the patrol, which succeeded in freeing itself from the ambush and returning the fire. Yatir military station also came under fire. However, there were no casualties.

Gabon To Close Beirut Embassy 'Temporarily'

*NC021718 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1545 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] Gabon has decided to close its embassy in Lebanon temporarily. The Gabonese ambassador conveyed the decision to Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, the Foreign Ministry secretary general. The Gabonese ambassador said that the decision is part of his country's austerity measures.

USSR Economic Official Katushev Meets With Al-Asad*JN021601 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] At 1230 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Mr Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and USSR Ambassador Felix Fedotov.

Mr Katushev arrived in Damascus today on a visit to Syria that will last a number of days. During the visit he will hold talks on developing and deepening relations of cooperation and friendship in various fields. Comrade Katushev told SANA that the aim of his visit is to discuss issues and topics connected with developing and entrenching Syrian-USSR cooperation. Comrade Katushev recalled Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's recent visit to Moscow, describing it as fruitful, including Khaddam's meetings with CPSU General Secretary Comrade Gorbachev and his discussions with the Soviet delegation. Katushev noted that these discussions dealt with many external problems and economic issues, were conducted in an atmosphere of full understanding, and that viewpoints on most issues were in agreement and the same.

Katushev added: During this visit we will resume our discussion with the Syrian leadership on issues related to bilateral cooperation, particularly economic cooperation.

Delivers Message From Gorbachev*JN021901 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1815 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] Damascus — At 1230 today, President Hafiz al-Asad received Katushev, chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee [title as heard]. The meeting was attended by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and USSR Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov.

Katushev delivered a written message to President Hafiz al-Asad from CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. Katushev also conveyed the greetings of CPSU Politburo members and their appreciation for Syria's policy. The two sides stressed the need to entrench Syrian-USSR friendship, discussed bilateral cooperation in all fields, and also reviewed the political situation in the region. President al-Asad asked Katushev to convey his greetings to Mikhail Gorbachev and to the USSR leadership.

Khaddam Meetings With Gorbachev, Gromyko Reported*JN301830 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 30 May 86*

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, yesterday received Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and chief of Staff General Hikmat al-Shihabi. During the meeting Gorbachev expressed satisfaction with the development of the Syrian-Soviet relations of friendship, whose solid foundation is the mutual understanding and trust between the two countries' leaderships.

Gorbachev praised Syria's principled and firm line in confronting plots aiming at liquidating the Palestine question and Arab interests. He affirmed the USSR's constant solidarity and firm support for Syria's efforts to confront these plots.

During the meeting special attention was devoted to the U.S.-Israeli escalation and their threats to commit aggression against Syria. In addition to political issues, the issue of reinforcing and consolidating Syria's military capabilities was discussed. Gorbachev asked Khaddam to convey his cordial greetings to President Hafiz al-Asad and wished the Syrian Arab people further progress and success.

Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam also held talks with Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Participating in these talks on the Syrian side were General Hikmat al-Shihabi, chief of staff of the Army and Armed Forces, and 'Isam al-Na'ib, minister of state for foreign affairs. On the Soviet side were Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze, Defense Minister Sergey Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Secretary Anatoliy Dobrynin, and Ambassador in Damascus Felix Fedotov. The participants made a detailed exchange of viewpoints regarding the situation in the Middle East, bilateral relations, and international issues of mutual interest.

Ba'th, Cuban Party Groups Resume Talks*JN311435 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1346 GMT 31 May 86*

[Text] Damascus, 31 May (SANA) — The second round of talks between an Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by Comrade Dr Kamal Sharaf, Ba'th Party Central Committee member and minister of higher education, and a Communist Party of Cuba delegation led by Comrade Fernando Vecino, Central Committee member and minister of higher education, was held here today. In this session they completed talks on issues of interest to the two parties and the tasks they shoulder on the domestic and international levels to bolster the socialist edifice and intensify struggle against the aggressive U.S.-Zionist policy in the Middle East, the Caribbean, and other world regions, as well as to foil this aggressive policy that threatens peoples' fate and exposes international peace and security to grave dangers. The talks also dealt with work to support peoples struggling for their liberation, development, and social progress.

Talas Receives Cuban Minister*JN011603 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 1 Jun 86*

[Text] Damascus — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, received in his office at noon today Comrade Fernando Vecino, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and minister of higher education, who is currently visiting Syria at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command. During the meeting they discussed relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Vecino conveyed a message from Comrade Raul Castro, Cuban minister of Revolutionary Armed Forces, to Gen Talas.

Talas Says Syria 'Will Not Be Terrorized'*JN021650 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
1515 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] Damascus — General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief of the Army and Armed Forces, deputy prime minister, and defense minister, has asserted that Syria will not be terrorized by threats and conspiracies and that launching aggression upon it will not be an easy operation. Syria, he added, is strong in its people, leader, and many friends in the world forces of progress and liberation. He also asserted that Syria is capable of confronting aggressive challenges regardless of their magnitude and source and that aggressors on our people and nation will not go unpunished, as President Hafiz al-Asad said.

This came during a People's Assembly session held at noon today under Speaker Mahmud al-Zu'bi in the presence of Gen Mustafa Talas. The Assembly discussed a number of reports by the constitutional and legislative affairs committee on the permissibility of considering a number of draft laws. The Assembly approved these draft laws and referred them to other committees for further study.

Replying to questions about current political issues and the threats to which Syria is being subjected, Gen Mustafa Talas talked in detail about attempts to escalate tension in the region as a result of the aggressive U.S. imperialist-Zionist alliance to impose hegemony and strike at the forces of progress and freedom, headed by Syria, because Syria represents the Arab nation's dignity and steadfastness.

Gen Talas pointed to the successive defeats inflicted on the United States as a result of the policy of hegemony it is pursuing both inside and outside the region, as well as because of U.S. support for and encouragement of Israel's aggressive, expansionist policy. He also pointed to the coincidence between the U.S. air attack on the Libyan Jamahiriyyah and the criminal operations against some civilian transportation vehicles in Syria. He asserted that Syria will not be terrorized by threats and that launching an aggression upon it will not be an easy operation at all. He also asserted that Syria is capable of confronting any aggression regardless of its magnitude, source, means, and form. Afterward, Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Muhammad al-'Imadi answered questions pertaining to his ministry. The People's Assembly then discussed a report by the special committee on the subject of medicine and medical prescriptions. The session was adjourned until 12 o'clock tomorrow, Tuesday.

Claude Cheysson Arrives for Economic Talks*JN021833 Damascus Television Service in Arabic
1730 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] Claude Cheysson, member of the European group committee and official in charge of Mediterranean Sea policy [in the EEC], arrived in Damascus at 1630 today. Receiving him at Damascus International Airport were Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar'; Sulayman Haddad, director of the West Europe depart-

ment; Sadiq Saddiqi, director of the economic department and head of the European group mission in Damascus; and the Netherlands ambassador in Damascus.

Cheysson made a statement on arrival in which he expressed his pleasure and happiness at visiting Syria. He said: I came to Syria at the invitation of the foreign minister. He hailed the important role Syria is playing in the region on political and economic levels. He added that Europe has always regarded Syria as an important country. Therefore, he said, we will discuss economic cooperation between Syria and the EEC.

Anti-Syria Threat Campaign 'Falling Apart'*JN310648 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic
0430 GMT 31 May 86*

[From the press review]

[Text] In an editorial on U.S. policy, *TISHRIN* says: The true background of the U.S.-NATO-Israeli campaign against Syria and against its stands, policies, and principled practices in terms of its confrontation of U.S. policies and plans in the region has gradually started to emerge. This campaign was a three-pronged attack, all set on the same target, namely, realizing the U.S. scheme of eliminating Syria from the battle or neutralizing it.

TISHRIN adds: The components of the plot are falling apart only 2 months after the campaign. The internal sabotage has not been able to shake our people's steadfastness. The fierce economic war waged against us by the United States, its allies, and its tools could not change our stands in any way. Threats of aggression and aggression itself could not compel Syria and its leader to alter our principled adherence to our strategic line.

Now, the last component of the campaign, the issue of the day, terrorism, and accusing Syria of involvement in it, is also falling apart in view of the facts which were presented by the leader of the Arab struggle, Hafiz al-Asad, on many occasions, the latest being in Greece, where he made a comprehensive review of the question of terrorism, our position on it, and the clear separation between terrorism and the national struggle for liberation.

The paper adds that Syria does not fear the imperialist West's allegations about terrorism aimed at deviating Syria from its line of struggle. Syria will not permit itself to become a fence protecting its enemies, as President al-Asad said in Greece. *TISHRIN* notes that the United States and the world are aware that Syria contributed toward ending a number of terrorist operations against Americans and Europeans in more than one place and released a number of Americans and Europeans, whereas nothing of this kind was ever done by the United States or its European allies. Here we are trying to forget the U.S. deeds, which it perpetrated as a state and in its official capacity, such as the hijacking of the Egyptian plane, the aggression against Libya, and other actions which cannot be described except as state terrorism.

Maj Gen Or Warns of 'Surprise' Syrian Strike*TA030836 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew**3 Jun 86 pp 1, 9**[Report by Yosef Walter and Menahem Rahat]*

[Excerpt] Major General Ori Or, commander of the IDF Northern Command, yesterday warned that the Syrians are preparing to surprise Israel with a military strike. He added, however, that this will not be done without Soviet support.

Appearing before students, Maj Gen Or said that since the IDF withdrew from Lebanon, Syria has also withdrawn most of its Army, training and preparing the withdrawn units for war. According to his assessment, the Syrian Army is prepared for war against Israel, but he cannot confirm that it will indeed start a war against Israel at present, because the Syrian leadership must obtain Soviet support and weigh the risks it would be taking.

Maj Gen Or noted that the Syrian process of preparing and training the Army for war is "very serious." He emphasized, however, that when examining the balance of power between Israel and Syria, the scales clearly tip in Israel's favor, especially when its dominance in the air is considered. Because the Syrians are well aware of this, they are preparing to surprise the IDF by not enabling it to call up the reserves in time. Maj Gen Or added that Israel must prevent an unnecessary war and act under the assumption that it is not inconceivable that should a new Syrian leadership arise, the new ruler would reject the option of war.

Speaks on Syria-Jordan Rapprochement*TA030429 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew**0400 GMT 3 Jun 86*

[Text] Major General Ori Or, commander of the IDF Northern Command, says there is no change in the military deployment of Jordan and Syria following the Al-Asad-Husayn talks. According to him, however, long-term Jordanian-Syrian cooperation may constitute a danger to Israel if it is interpreted militarily. Our correspondent Gabi Zohar reports that Maj Gen Or believes the rapprochement between Al-Asad and Husayn stems mainly from Syria's desire to improve its relations with Iraq.

Attorney General Harish Suspends Shin Bet Action*TA021620 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew**1600 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] The new attorney general, Yosef Harish, has said that he may ask that the police delay handling the affair of the head of Shin Bet so that he could study the material. However, he added that he has not yet made a final decision on the matter. Speaking to our correspondent, Judge Harish said that in his meetings today at the Justice Ministry he studied only part of the material.

The prime minister said today that he has no authority to intervene in the attorney general's decision that the police investigate the matter. At the same time, he would request that the attorney general guarantee that the investigation be confidential so as to permit the Shin Bet people to fully defend themselves.

Mr Peres was addressing the members of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the political echelon is awaiting the new attorney general's decision on every aspect of the investigation of the affair. All the contacts to find an alternative way to interrogate the Shin Bet head have been suspended, and all the bodies that have thus far attempted to discuss the matter will only convene after the attorney general announces his decision.

Says Delay Only Temporary*TA030425 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew**0400 GMT 3 Jun 86*

[Excerpt] New Attorney General Yosef Harish has clarified that the delay in taking action in the Shin Bet director affair will only be for a few days, until he has had time to review all the documents. Our correspondent Avshalom Ginosar reports that in his meetings in the Justice Ministry yesterday, Judge Harish did not see any documents covering this affair. He received only a verbal briefing from Professor Zamir and his team.

Shamir To Withhold Information*TA021850 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew**1800 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Excerpt] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir will not report on everything he knows about the Shin Bet affair because he believes this will destroy that institution. This was reported to our political correspondent Yig'al Goren today from Minister Shamir's office. Today, Shamir asked the prime minister for details on the meeting held last night in Mr Peres' office with the Shin Bet head and several Alignment ministers. Mr Peres explained to Mr Shamir that the meeting was not political in nature but was merely a ministerial consultation. Our correspondent reports that right now both the Alignment and the Likud are waiting to see what the new attorney general's moves will be.

Allegedly Knew of Kill Order*TA030609 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 3 Jun 86 p 1*

[Text] "The Shin Bet director ordered the killing of the two terrorists with the knowledge of Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, who was prime minister at the time, and after doing so he told Shamir: 'We will cover up the tracks.'" This claim was made by a senior official in the Prime Minister's Office who is familiar with the affair.

The official added that the Shin Bet director is completely "covered." The director was surprised by only one thing: He and Re'uven Hazaq were very close, and he was the one who brought Re'uven Hazaq back to work following conflicts the latter had with Avraham Ahitov [former Shin Bet director]. Then, suddenly, when the Shin Bet director returned from a vacation, Re'uven Hazaq came to him and said: "These are the facts that

have been brought to the attention of the attorney general. Pack your bags and get out of here tomorrow morning. Resign." After this occurred the Shin Bet director was completely broken.

The official, who is considered to be extremely reliable, also claims Shamir knew that Brigadier General Yitzhaq Mordekhay was going to be "crucified," but he did absolutely nothing to prevent it.

Peres to Knesset Committee on Inquiry

*TA021755 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres has said that the general security service's affair will be investigated, but he will try to insure that secrecy is maintained and that the suspects are able to defend themselves properly. Peres told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that from the point of view of secrecy a commission of inquiry is preferable to a police investigation. Jack Katzenell reports:

[Begin recording] Prime Minister Peres repeated his pledge that he would abide by the decisions of the attorney general, and there would be an investigation into the allegations that the head of the secret service suppressed evidence and suborned witnesses at the inquiry into the death of two terrorists under interrogation after the Ashqelon bus hijacking 2 years ago. However, Peres hinted that he would ask the attorney general to agree to a commission of inquiry instead of a police investigation. Peres was concerned about leaks from the police, and pointed out that the censorship was based on an agreement, not the law. So, if censored information was published abroad, for example, the reporter could not be prosecuted. However, if the disclosure was from a state commission of inquiry, Peres said, then the journalist responsible could be prosecuted, even if the report appeared abroad. In every democratic state, Peres said, there are laws for times of emergency and for operational conditions which are different from the civilian law. This was why General Mordekhay [involved in the same Ashqelon bus hijacking affair] had been tried by a court martial. The general security service are soldiers without uniform, the prime minister said; therefore, a mode of inquiry should be chosen which takes into account the conditions under which they were operating.

Knesset Member Yosi Sarid of the Citizens Rights Movement asked at what point Peres and his predecessor, Yitzhaq Shamir, became aware that there was suspicion of a coverup. So long as no precise answer is given, Sarid said, there will be an impression that the political echelon has something to hide. Peres replied: I was not in office at the time of the terrorist attack, nor at the time of two commissions of inquiry. I did not know, and I am not investigating the actions of my predecessor.

Menahem Hakohen of the Labor Party and El'azar Granot of MAPAM criticized the manner in which the attorney general, Professor Zamir, was replaced this week. Prime Minister Peres said he admired Professor Zamir and would have kept him on for another year or two, if he had agreed to stay. [end recording]

'Threats' Against Government Noted

TA021351 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 2 Jun 86 p 1

[Report by political correspondent Yosi Melman]

[Text] "The affair of the Shin Bet director would not have developed or become known to the public had former Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir taken the trouble to brief his defense minister, Moshe Arens, about the matter." This assessment was made by top-level sources who are following the affair, among them Minister Moshe Shahal. In their assessment, had Moshe Arens known all the details he would not have succumbed to media pressure and ordered that a commission of inquiry be set up, headed by reserves Major General Me'ir Zore'a.

As will be recalled, the Shin Bet director and his associates are suspected of lying to the commission, and it was regarding this that the attorney general received complaints against them. Yitzhaq Shamir's associates refused to react to this claim yesterday, telling *DAVAR* that "Yitzhaq Shamir is unwilling to talk about this anymore, but that his conscience is clear and he feels he has acted as a prime minister should have acted." Yitzhaq Shamir recently said that just as the Shin Bet's actions must remain secret, so should the prime minister's actions in relation to the Shin Bet.

Meanwhile it has transpired that when Shim'on Peres took over as prime minister, Shamir briefed him on this issue only in a very general way. The head of the Shin Bet also briefed Shim'on Peres soon after he entered office in September 1984. The prime minister refused to listen to the claims made by Re'uven Hazaq, the Shin Bet deputy chief, when he met Peres in October 1985. According to these claims Shin Bet director Avraham Shalom and his aides suborned witnesses and forged and concealed documents. Shim'on Peres described Re'uven Hazaq and his two high-level colleagues, Peleg Raday and Rafi Malka, who shared his views and who later appealed to the High Court of Justice, as "blackmailers." Several ministers who have been following developments in this affair have been amazed to discover that Shim'on Peres did not take the trouble to brief Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin about all the details and that Rabin found out about them only "several weeks" ago. Other ministers are angry over implicit threats made by "associates" of the Shin Bet people against the government and the political echelon, to the effect that unless they receive backing "they will tell everything they know." The ministers emphasized that "such threats, even if they are made indirectly, smack of attitudes hostile to democracy."

Foreign Ministry Official in Europe on Waldheim

*TA021930 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1800 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] Our political correspondent has learned that a senior Foreign Ministry official met, over the past 2 weeks, with European humanists in a bid to persuade them to take action against the election of Kurt Waldheim to Austrian president. The official is Dov Shmorak, the deputy director general for information affairs.

Our correspondent reports that the initiative for this trip came from the Foreign Ministry, and that Minister Yitzhaq Shamir had approved it. Foreign Ministry officials this evening expressed their criticism about this mission. They told our correspondent the mission does nothing but express the ministry's desire to demonstrate some activity against Waldheim's election. The Foreign Ministry spokesman confirmed this evening that Mr Shmorak had indeed been in Europe and held meetings as part of his job as deputy director general for information affairs.

Goren Refutes Benvenisti Charges on Territories

*TA021805 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1605 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] Shmu'el Goren, the coordinator of activities in the territories, rejects the data included in Dr Meron Benvenisti's report, issued a few days ago, which severely criticizes the wrongdoings of the Civilian Administration and the Military Government in the Gaza Strip, and notes that the situation there is explosive. Our correspondent Arye Gus conversed with Coordinator of Activities Shmu'el Goren:

[Begin recording] [Gus] In his report, which has recently been published, Meron Benvenisti minces no words on the situation in the Gaza Strip.

[Goren] I do not wish to argue with the Benvenisti report, but if you ask me whether there are cockroaches, or rats, or whether two patients sleep on one sheet at the (Shifa) Hospital, I would say this is a lie, it is not true. No one checked matters, so that either the report is wrong, or it is misleading, or both.

[Gus] But this is only one detail of the overall problems raised in the report, which notes an insufficient level of services, population explosion, housing problems, and the like.

[Goren] There are difficulties and problems in the refugee camps. This is no novelty. The question is what kind of solution can be found. We are doing everything we can within the framework of the resources at our disposal. This is all I can tell you. Yet we are also open to any external element that would offer help. My complaint is directed against countries that level criticism and raise arguments but in fact do nothing to improve the situation, and I mean primarily Europe, Canada, and Japan, in short, everybody that can do something and yet does nothing.

[Gus] Mr Goren, it is easy to redirect criticism at others. However, one of the accusations raised in the Benvenisti report is that the revenues collected from the inhabitants of the territories, to take one example, are not reinvested there.

[Goren] The contention that Israel is making an economic profit from the taxes the inhabitants of the territories pay is not true, and I deny it. On the contrary, Israel participates in the maintenance of the territories in a number of areas. Reports on tens of millions of dollars that Israel allegedly collects and adds to its budget are based on misinformation.

[Gus] Mr Goren, another point I would like to raise involves the use of state-owned land in the Gaza District. The report states

that most of these plots of land are earmarked for the Israeli settlers, not necessarily for the Arab inhabitants of Gaza.

[Goren] I do not accept this data; it is incorrect. One could gather from your remarks that most of the land in the Gaza Strip was given to Jewish settlers, but this is definitely not true. [end recording]

Qatzav Rejects ILO Report on Territories 'Outright'

*TA021119 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1000 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] Labor and Social Affairs Minister Moshe Qatzav has instructed the officials in his ministry who participate in the ILO in Geneva to reject outright the organization's report on the state of employment in Judaea and Samaria. Minister Qatzav said that the report presents an unbalanced, distorted picture. The minister demanded that the ILO cancel the report and reexamine the situation in conjunction with the Israeli representatives. According to Minister Qatzav, the data published in the report is tendentious; in fact, the state of employment has considerably improved, despite the dismissal of thousands of inhabitants who worked in Arab countries and the Persian Gulf due to a drop in oil prices. The minister also said that contrary to the data contained in the report, workers from the territories employed in Israel are entitled to wage conditions and social rights equal to those of Israeli workers.

Shamir: 'No Alternative' to IDF Presence in Lebanon

*TA021129 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1100 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says there is no alternative to IDF support of the army of southern Lebanon. At this point, the small IDF presence in the security strip is the only way to prevent PLO infiltration into southern Lebanon and Hizballah attempts to cause disruptions in the area.

Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that Shamir made these remarks to UN Under Secretary General Mr Gouling, who has come to Israel on a preparatory tour prior to the Security Council's discussion later this month on renewing UNIFIL's mandate. The foreign minister said Israel is open to any reasonable suggestion that would strengthen security in southern Lebanon.

Israelis, Palestinians Hold Dialogue in W. Bank

*TA030500 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 3 Jun 86*

[Text] About 100 people, including Palestinians from the Hebron Hills and Israelis, gathered at the Village of Dura last night to discuss ways of breaking the deadlock in the Middle East process. The meeting was held at the home of the former head of the Village Leagues in the Hebron area, Muhammad al-Nasir. Jerry Cheslow was there:

[Begin recording] [Cheslow] The Palestinians at the meeting stressed their recognition of Israel, condemnation of terrorism, and their willingness to negotiate an end to the Palestinian problem. Mostly identified with the Village Leagues in the area, some attacked Israeli leaders. They said that the Israeli leaders are not willing to talk with the real moderates in the territories, but instead speak to people who are identified with the PLO. They called on Israel to declare its opposition to annexation, to freeze settlement, and to give the Palestinians political rights. The host, former Village League head Muhammad al-Nasir, said that Israel must allow the moderates to organize politically:

[Al-Nasir] Those Israelis who are thinking that if we will allow such moderates to organize themselves politically, then we will stop the extremists from doing so, we are telling you that the extremists don't need permission from anybody to organize them

selves. They have all the possible means to organize themselves and they are doing it, and they don't ask you to give them permission, but we can't go underground. How can I go underground, organizing people, while I am calling for peace?

[Cheslow] Most of the Israelis at the meeting were from the left wing of the Labor Party and from the MAPAM Party. The secretary of the Kibbutz Movement, Aharon Yadlin, said that dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians is the only way to influence history when the government remains deadlocked over the territories. And the former head of the Civil Administration in Judaea and Samaria, Prof Menahem Milson, said that moderate Palestinians had been ignored in the peace process. Milson said the only way to bring them in was through reaching the media and thereby forcing the political leaders of Israel to take notice. [end recording]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhafi Receives Italian Party Official

*LD030851 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0330 GMT 3 Jun 86*

[Text] Yesterday evening the brother leader of the revolution received Mario Cabanna, secretary of the Italian Democratic Party of Proletarian Unity and members of the accompanying delegation. Mario Cabanna conveyed to the brother leader of the revolution a message of thanks and gratitude from the mayor of Lampedusa and greetings from the people of the island. He expressed the denunciation of his party, the Italian people, and the progressive Italian forces of the barbaric U.S.-NATO aggression against the Great Jamahiriya. He also offered warm condolences on the martyrs of the aggression and agreed that the U.S. military presence in the Mediterranean is a threat to peace and security in the region.

Mario Cabanna said the Italian people fully realize that U.S. imperialism threatens Libyan Arab-Italian relations and pointed out that these relations are characterized by particularly good interests. He affirmed the solidarity of the Italian party, people, and progressive forces as well as the peace movements in his country with the Libyan Arab people in their valiant steadfastness. He affirmed the right of the Palestine people to retrieve their usurped land.

Receives Cable From Uganda's Museveni

LD021025 Tripoli JANA in English 0938 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Tripoli, Ramadan 25, June 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution has received a telegram from the President of the Republic of Uganda in which he stresses that his country stands materially and morally alongside the Libyan Arab people in facing up to aggression and in wrecking any form of boycott U.S. imperialism may have in mind against Libya. He adds that he prays to God to support the heroic Libyan Arab people so as to completely defeat U.S. imperialism.

He has also condemned the organized state-terrorism practised by the administration of child-killer Reagan against the people of Great al-Jamahiriya pointing out that the U.S. ambassador accredited to Kampala has been informed about it.

He goes on in his telegram to say that with heartfelt feelings he follows up the heroic resistance displayed by the people of Great al-Jamahiriya in countering the cowardly U.S.-NATO aggression.

Ugandan Envoy Arrives on Visit 2 Jun

*LD021339 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 June 86*

[Text] Eriya Kategaya, minister of state for the office of the prime minister, and personal envoy of Museveni, president of Uganda, arrived in Tripoli on a visit to the Great Jamahiriya.

Conveys Message to Al-Qadhafi

*LD030831 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland
in Arabic 0330 GMT 3 Jun 86*

[Text] The brother commander of the revolution yesterday evening received the special envoy of Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni, who delivered to him a message from the latter.

Tripoli Radio Reports Attempt on Reagan's Life

*NC030602 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
0500 GMT 3 Jun 86*

[Text] Quoting urgent dispatches from Washington last night, the UNITED PRESS NEWS AGENCY [Wikalat Anba' Itihad al-Sahafah] says that child killer Reagan has suffered a serious heart (?attack). According to AFP, shots have been fired at child killer Reagan.

The Black House has tried to keep silent about these reports. The vanquished [Cairo] radio said that rumors spread in Japan last night to the effect that shots had been fired at child killer Reagan. No further details were given.

JANA Editor Views Italian Takeover of Lampedusa

*LD021647 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1230 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Excerpts] The Italian Defense Ministry has stated that the Italian Army is now in full control of Lampedusa Island which the Americans were using as a base for intelligence communications hostile to the countries overlooking the Mediterranean Sea. The ministry explained that the Italian authorities took control on the island after the American-Atlantic aggression on the Great Jamahiriya and the constant Libyan threats to strike at the American base on the island due to the danger the island presented to the security and safety of the Libyan Arab people.

The demand to take back the island from the American forces came 2 years earlier in response to the popular demands of the island's inhabitants for the liberation of their island from American hegemony, and in order to not be exposed to destruction by the Libyan Arab forces in case the island continued to be a center for aggression toward the Great Jamahiriya. The transfer also came in response to the demands of Lampedusa's mayor and his deputy who have put forward a serious proposal which entails the transfer of the American intelligence station immediately from the island in order to give the Italians the opportunity to control it and consequently deny the Libyans the pretext which might result in the destruction of the island.

The political affairs editor of JANA has commented, within his evaluation of the dimensions which surrounded this question, considering it [the Italian take over of control on the island] as a good start to the liberation of the Mediterranean Sea from American hegemony, attributing it to the consequences of the American-Atlantic aggression on the Great Jamahiriya. The political affairs editor recalled that the continuation of the colonial American presence on the island would have meant an unceasing Libyan Arab threat to it.

MOROCCO

Hassan Cables National Day Greetings to Bourguiba
LD021320 Rabat MAP in English 1205 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Rabat, June 2 (MAP) — King Hassan II addressed President Habib Bourguiba of Tunisia a message of congratulations on the occasion of Tunisia's national day.

In this message, the sovereign reaffirmed his firm determination to consolidate further the ties of sincere brotherhood and friendship existing between the two brotherly peoples and to promote their bilateral cooperation with a view to meeting their aspirations to progress, happiness, and prosperity in the context of the grand Arab Maghreb.

King Hassan II added that he tirelessly endeavours to edify the Arab Maghreb while carrying on efforts so that the Arab and Islamic nations meets its aspirations to unity and dignity.

The sovereign wished President Bourguiba health and happiness and the Tunisian brotherly people further progress and prosperity.

SUDAN

SUNA Reports Foreign Minister's Meetings in New York
JN301051 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] New York, May 30 (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi discussed Thursday with the United Nations higher commissioner for refugees (UNHCR) cooperation between the Sudan and the UNGCR, refugees situation in Sudan and Sudan's need for more aid to meet refugees influx.

Al-Hindi also yesterday reviewed with interior minister of Djibouti some issues pertinent to the government authority for development to and combatting of drought in East Africa.

On the other hand, Al-Hindi met same day with the Dutch minister for cooperation and development and discussed volume of bilateral cooperation in the context of the Dutch aid to Sudan.

The Dutch minister accepted during the meeting an invitation extended by Al-Hindi to visit Sudan.

Al-Hindi is currently on a several days visit to New York to attend UN conference on economic situation in Africa.

Further Meetings Reported

JN311618 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] New York, 31 May (SUNA) — Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi has met with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, who is currently chairing the OAU. The two are currently attending a UN session on Africa here. During the meeting Al-Hindi praised President Diouf's efforts to prepare for this session as well as his wise

leadership of the OAU. He also conveyed to him the thanks and admiration of the State Council chairman and the prime minister.

The foreign minister briefed President Diouf on the new government's policies, especially its efforts to solve the economic problem and the problem of the south. He also invited President Diouf to visit Sudan.

On his part, President Abdou Diouf expressed admiration for the Sudanese people's struggle and their success in setting up a democratic government. He praised Sudan for hosting a large number of refugees, for its efforts to find a peaceful solution to the problem in the south, and for its good relations with its neighbors.

The foreign minister also met with the UN secretary general and thanked him for the international organization's great efforts to help Sudan overcome the problems of desertification, drought, famine, and refugees. He briefed him on the steps being taken by the new government to secure the safety of UN delegations and foreigners. He also invited the secretary general to visit Sudan. The UN secretary general announced that he would visit Sudan in July and expressed his thanks to Sudan for hosting refugees and for its excellent relations with UN representatives in Khartoum.

The foreign minister also met several African foreign ministers here to attend the UN session on Africa. He met with the Ethiopian foreign minister for talks on relations between the two countries and ways to promote them. They also discussed outstanding issues and agreed to take special measures in this regard.

Yesterday, Friday, Al-Hindi met with the Zairian foreign minister, who asked him to convey President Mobutu Sese Seko's greetings to the prime minister and the new Sudanese leadership. He said President Mobutu would visit Sudan after setting a date for the visit when he meets Prime Minister Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi during the forthcoming African summit. The Zairian foreign minister expressed his country's readiness to cooperate with Sudan in all areas, especially in efforts to solve the problem of the south. Al-Hindi expressed Sudan's desire to promote relations between the two countries in all areas and called for reactivating the work of the joint ministerial committee.

Al-Hindi also met with the Ugandan and Canadian foreign ministers.

'Number' of Rebel Troops Said Killed During Attack
JN021732 Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Khartoum, June 2 (SUNA) ... A number of rebel troops of Colonel John Garang, including three officers, were killed and others forced to flee when they attacked a cooperative association shop at Faguri village 85 miles south of Juba and clashed with the Madi tribe men east of Equatoria.

The abortive operation was apparently launched by the rebel forces in an attempt to loot the shop which contains relief stuffs.

Dispersed under the attacks of the Armed Forces, the rebels were roaming the area of eastern Equatoria in small groups.

Reportage on Rebel Forces' Operations

Government Defections Reported

EA022037 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Ninety government soldiers from police, prisons and wildlife forces and some civil servants and students have deserted their positions and joined the SPLA forces in Aweil District.

23 Government Troops Killed

EA022042 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Twenty-three government soldiers were killed and 11 others were wounded in a land mine explosion between Aweil and (Udong). The land mine which blew up the military car, No 5385, was planned by an SPLA task force from Nile Battalion led by First Lieutenant (Atak Deng Mayen) and First Lieutenant (?Wol Garang).

Government Forces From Tonga Ambushed

EA022017 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 June 86

[Text] Radio SPLA sources in Tonga area of Upper Nile have disclosed that an enemy force, recently released from Tonga, has fallen into an SPLA ambush on Tonga-Malakal road. According to the sources, 11 government soldiers were killed and their bodies abandoned on the eastern bank of the river. Meanwhile 27 others who were wounded were left on the western bank. The surviving remnants of the enemy force fled in disarray to Malakal. Our sources, that have been monitoring the situation in Tonga very closely, say that the released government forces have left Tonga in a disorderly fashion, firing into the air in outright defiance of the orders of the commanders in Tonga who had wanted the departing force to leave Tonga in an organized manner.

TUNISIA

President Bourguiba Briefed on University Situation

LD301821 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] At his meeting with Dr Amor Chedli, minister of higher education and scientific research, President Habib Bourguiba

was acquainted with the development of the situation at the university and the normalization of matters at the Tunis faculty where lessons are being given as usual in a calm and serious atmosphere. The minister said that he briefed the head of state on the solutions reached after intensive meetings with rectors, directors, and teachers, which made it possible to save the academic year.

His excellency the president welcomed the students returning to their senses and realizing that proper development is key to their future success as well as to Tunisia's progress, growth and invulnerability.

His excellency the president expressed interest in student conditions, whether related to studies or living. He ordered that a dormitory be opened in Manouba [west Tunis suburb] so that the students could enjoy better study conditions. His excellency also gave wise directives to be offered to all students in need of help and encouragement. However, anyone who plans to harm his comrades can expect an end to such harm to ensure the safety of everyone.

WESTERN SAHARA

Ministry Announces 47 Moroccans Killed in Attack

LD012215 Algiers Domestic Service in French
2200 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Text] There was an operation by the Saharan fighters at (Asherga) [no date given] according to an announcement by the Saharan Ministry of Information.

Forty-seven Moroccan soldiers were killed during the attack which was aimed against the 18th [word indistinct] Battalion of the Moroccan occupation forces in the region of Guelta Zemmur.

Further Attacks Reported

LD021655 Algiers APS in English 1545 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] SADR (Liberated Territories), 02/06/86 (APS) — The Saharan People's Liberation Army launched Saturday a violent attack against a Moroccan position behind a wall, killing six soldiers and injuring 10 others, a communique of the Saharan Ministry of Information announced Monday.

This attack which is part of the attrition war waged in the frame of the great Maghreb offensive, also resulted in the destruction of an important quantity of weapons.

KENYA

Moi Addresses Students on UN Debate on Africa

EA021337 Nairobi Domestic Service in English
0920 GMT 29 May 86

[Speech by President Moi at Kenya Polytechnic's Graduation and Silver Jubilee Ceremony — live]

[Excerpt] Again I took note of the remark of your spokesman of the fact that your attitude here has been the attitude of a people who are beginning to build their country, who are determined to be committed to serve their land and to serve their people. Keep it up that way and I will always be with you. Africa will never rise...Africa will never rise unless its people are committed to service. Many nations within this continent keep on trotting all over the globe and I suppose many now are in the United Nations to appeal to them. Expect what beggars can get and they are told: Go back, don't ask for aid, go and work hard. We are not children. [applause]

[KNA English 1345 GMT 29 May reported this section of President Moi's speech as follows:

"Touching on the current debate at the UN where Africa is seeking to raise 128 million dollars for the rehabilitation of the continent, the president said some countries had dismissed the appeal by calling on African representatives to go back and work hard, instead of begging.

"We are not children", he said, and commending the students of the Kenya Polytechnic for their positive attitude and commitment to the country, President Moi said that Africa will not improve unless its people become fully committed to serve the continent."

SOMALIA

Chad Minister Arrives With Message for Barre

EA021059 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
0450 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Chad Minister for Minerals and Energy Mr Adam Moussa Seif [title as heard] arrived in Mogadishu yesterday afternoon. The minister, who is on a short visit to the country, has brought a letter from the president of Chad to Somali President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre.

UGANDA

DAILY NATION: 'Strict Security Measures' Continue

EA031038 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English
3 Jun 86 p 24

[Edward Kitaka report: "Security Measures Continue"]

[Text] Strict security measures which began on Saturday afternoon continued in force throughout today in and around Kampala. Dozens of road-blocks and checkpoints manned by NRA soldiers have been scrutinising both passengers and luggage in all vehicles plying the highways leading into and out of the capital.

Since yesterday morning, residential houses have been checked and searched door-to-door in many areas of Kampala, and an 8 pm to 7 am curfew declared yesterday afternoon remains in force. Troops have also been stopping people in Kampala and asking for identification papers. A statement issued yesterday by Inspector-General of Police Luke Ofungi said the exercise, whose purpose he did not give, would continue until tomorrow.

Contacted for further comment this afternoon, the police public relations officer, Mr William Masembe, said the operation, mounted by NRA and police officers, was intended to recover guns and other illegally held items. Pressed to reveal how many weapons had so far been seized, Mr Masembe said the officers in charge of the exercise had not yet reported the outcome but hoped everything would be clear by tomorrow.

Rumours here persist that the move, code-named "Operation Cosear," was sparked by suspicions that a group known vaguely as "Force Obote Back Again" (FOBA) was planning to launch armed insurgent attacks on government positions. Some young NRA fighters have been overheard saying a number of guns and ammunition have been discovered in the possession of FOBA insurgents, but details are yet to emerge. A group of 30 to 40 men were seen this morning being paraded with automatic rifles by NRA troops outside the central police station in Kampala. But the soldiers, who were unusually strict, would not answer reporters' questions.

Meanwhile, reliable government sources have revealed that Mr Jesse Mashate and Mr Wilson Wandera, co-editors of the *WEEKEND DIGEST* newspaper which was banned last Friday, have now been transferred to the central police station in Kampala and may soon face sedition charges.

BURKINA FASO

Chinese Journalists Visit Development Projects
AB310932 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French
 0700 GMT 31 May 86

[Excerpt] Last 28 May, two Chinese journalists visited development projects in the Sourou Province. Omar Konate, our correspondent, tells us about this visit from Sourou:

[Begin Konate recording] On 28 May 1986, two journalists from the People's Republic of China, Comrades (Zan Jin-zin) and (Dang Lin) permanent correspondents of the *PEOPLE'S DAILY* for West Africa with residence in Abidjan, visited the Sourou Province accompanied by our colleague Ibrahim Zongo from the *IVORIAN PRESS AGENCY*.

Before visiting the (Sourou-Aleri) development project, our Chinese comrades from the *PEOPLE'S DAILY* met with (Sano Seidou Banhoré), the provincial high commissioner for a briefing on the various agricultural development projects of the Sourou Valley.

GAMBIA

AFP: Interior Minister Leaves on European Tour
AB311355 Paris AFP in French 1121 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] Banjul, 31 May (AFP) — Gambian Interior Minister Ali Ibrahim al-Badji leaves Banjul today on a 3-nation European tour to Norway, FRG, and France, official sources in the Gambian capital disclosed. No reasons were given by the official sources on the purpose of Mr al-Badji's trip, but observers in Banjul believe that the issue of Gambians arrested for drug trafficking in Norway, as well as military matters — France gives material and logistic assistance to the new Gambian Army — might be discussed during the trip.

GHANA

Soviet Friendship Group Leader on African Debt
AB311020 Accra Domestic Service in English
 0600 GMT 31 May 86

[Text] The general secretary of the Soviet Association for Friendship with the people of Africa, Mr (German Girov), has observed that the activities of imperialist countries and transnational corporations are forcing African countries to spend six times more on armaments than development programs. He was addressing a news conference in Accra as part of activities marking the silver jubilee celebrations of the USSR Cultural Center in Ghana. He said in the past 25 years, Africa spent \$40 billion on arms in an attempt to ward off imperialist aggressions and Africa's debt of \$180 billion is a result of the plundering of its natural and human resources by the imperialist world. Mr (Girov) noted that American transnational corporations operating in developing countries have, over a 10-year period, invested

\$12 billion and syphoned away 9 billion in profits although these countries together owe \$1 trillion in debts.

Mr (Girov) said it is in view of the imbalance in trade and other relations between the Western industrialized and developing countries that the Soviet Union has supported the proposal for a new world economic order. He, however, expressed regret that any attempt by the young countries to assert their sovereignty is regarded as a threat to the imperialist forces which then resort to aggression to cow them into submission.

Joint Commission Meeting With Nigeria Ends in Accra
AB301156 Accra Domestic Service in English
 0700 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] The third session of the Ghana-Nigeria Permanent Joint Commission for Cooperation has ended in Accra. The 2-day session reviewed the work of its previous meeting held in Lagos in 1980 and examined the draft agreements in certain areas which were concluded during the last meeting. Areas discussed include cooperation in trade, agriculture, health, culture, sports, and in the field of science and technology, and the payment of Ghanaian workers in Nigeria who were affected by the quit order. The Nigerian delegation requested for maximum documentation details of these claims. The sum involved is about \$10,043,000.

On trade, the two countries stressed the need for joint efforts to redress certain imbalances facing them. On sports, both sides expressed their determination to work towards the organization of friendship games between them. On energy, cooperation in the area of electricity supply was discussed, (as well as) the proposal for the conclusion of a memorandum of understanding in some areas of cooperation between the Ghana National Petroleum Corporation and the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation.

The director of the Africa and OAU Bureau, Mr Jack Wilmot, who led the Ghana delegation, said discussions at the third session showed that the two countries still have a long way to go. He said action should be taken on that agreement, particularly in the area of trade to enable the agreement to be signed soon. He noted, that if the reciprocal offer of the two countries for training facilities in their countries is implemented, it will be a concrete example of South-South cooperation.

The leader of the Nigerian delegation, Alhaji Abubakar, said the success of cooperation between the two countries can be [word indistinct] by the commitment of both sides to implement decisions taken.

Group Returns From OAU Liberation Body Meeting
AB020826 Accra Domestic Service in English
 0600 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] A 6-man government delegation led by a member of the PNDC, Alhaji Mahama Idrissu, has returned home from Harare, Zimbabwe, after attending the ninth session of the OAU Liberation Committee. He told newsmen on arrival that delegates at the session proposed the establishment of an inter-

African corporation [as heard] in defense matters, and the introduction of common curricula in African military training schools. He said the session could not submit a report on the southern African situation, and will reconvene in Cairo at a later date. Alhaji Idrissu said African countries are more determined to form an African defense force in the light of recent military attacks on some countries.

The delegation was joined in Harare by Ghana's ambassador to Ethiopia and the country's high commissioner in Zimbabwe.

Paper Questions Subversives' Goals, Source of Funds

AB020919 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the heading "Not Again," the *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* wants to know what Captain Adjei-Ampofo, Lance Corporal Benebo, and their co-conspirators captured last week want, other than trying to plunge Ghana into a chaotic bloodbath with the aim of destroying the hard-won gains so far achieved by the revolution. The paper wonders how these people are financed, how they manage to live abroad year after year without, in most cases, any regular means of income, and yet are able to jump from one country to another, one continent to another, to engage in arms [words indistinct], hiring of ships and mercenaries, and (?playing) with millions of dollars to achieve their end.

The *GRAPHIC* expresses its confidence in the nation's security agencies which have proved their competence over and over. It also expresses faith in the vigilance of the network of cadres. The paper warns the nation-wreckers that Ghanaians are not as ignorant as they think, and that by the canons of 4 June, the ordinary Ghanaian will not permit anyone to turn back the clock of progress. The formal security organization aside, the patriotic citizenry will stand and fight any group of dissidents and destroy it.

LIBERIA

Further on Doe Directive to Striking Health Workers

Worker Turnout Satisfactory

AB021738 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English
1710 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The minister of health and social welfare, Mrs Martha Sendolo Belleh, this morning visited several health institutions around the Monrovia area including the government's largest health center, the John F. Kennedy Medical Center. According to the national radio station monitored today, Minister Belleh said that she noticed during the visit that most of the employees signed up for duty in keeping with the (?directive). She said that it is uncertain at the moment if all the employees will report for work today because the various health centers are being operated on a shift system. But she said that the general turnout this morning by health workers and other employees were impressive.

Minister Belleh further said that she has been quietly negotiating with the health workers to report to work as efforts were being made to address the problem. Minister Belleh went on to say that the health workers have been demanding other things — the payment of salary arrears, transportation allowances for nurses, and a [word indistinct] exemption from the 25 percent salary deduction. She disclosed that some of these requests of the workers are now being addressed and salary payments were in the process. She said negotiations for the payment of salary allowances for nurses have already been concluded with the Finance Ministry, and will be paid out as soon as it is made available.

Yesterday Minister Belleh held a meeting with Health Ministry officials and said today that the meeting was to discuss the directive of President Samuel Kanyon Doe that any health worker failing to report to work by today be dismissed and be replaced without delay.

Workers Ignore Doe's Threat

AB021354 Paris AFP in English 1335 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Monrovia, June 2 (AFP) — Striking doctors and nurses at Liberia's largest state-run hospital here refused to return to work today despite a threat by President Samuel Doe that they would be sacked.

Medical personnel at all Liberia's Government clinics have been [words indistinct] weeks to press demands for salaries and transportation allowances and for improved working conditions.

Doctors at the John F. Kennedy Medical Center here in the capital said there was no point in returning to work since hospitals lacked sufficient drugs and equipment for them to do their jobs properly.

Some janitors, nurses' aids and clerks at the JFK Center showed up for work Monday, but later left when it was clear the hospital's doctors and nurses were continuing their strike. There was no immediate indication of how personnel at other hospitals had responded to the back-to-work order.

President Doe on Saturday ordered his minister of health and social welfare, Martha Sandolo Belleh, to "terminate and replace without delay" any health workers failing to report to work Monday.

Mrs Belleh on Sunday directed the heads of public hospital and health centers throughout the country to send Monday's copies of employee attendance sheets to her by Wednesday for "appropriate action."

A similar back-to-work deadline issued by Mr (?Doe to) striking dockworkers a week ago succeeded in ending that industrial action.

NIGERIA

Further on Efforts To Resolve Student 'Crisis'

Babangida, Governors Discuss Security

AB021536 *Lagos Domestic Service in English*
1500 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The 19 governors today in Lagos met with President Ibrahim Babangida. The meeting, which lasted more than 2 hours, discussed security issues, especially the proposed demonstration by the NLC [Nigerian Labor Congress].

Speaking to newsmen after the meeting, the governor of Kaduna State, Lieutenant Colonel Abubakar Umar, described the crisis at Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, as unfortunate. He said, however, that the proposed demonstration by the NLC would only aggravate the issue because no one could guarantee that it would be peaceful. Lt Col Umar said the government was ready at any time to ensure law and order.

Meanwhile, the Nigerian Employers' Consultations Association has called on the Nigerian Labor Congress to reconsider and put off the proposed demonstration. It noted that the demonstration would worsen the already tense situation and that this would not be in the country's interest. The association appealed to the NLC to present a formal letter of protest on its grievances to the federal government instead of the proposed action.

NLC Warned Against Demonstration

AB022143 *Lagos Domestic Service in English*
2100 GMT 2 Jun 86

["Special announcement" by the federal military government in Lagos on 2 June]

[Text] In the heat of the crisis of the Ahmadu Bello University early last week, the Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] issued a press statement indicating its intention to call out its members to participate in public rallies or processions on Wednesday, 4 June 1986, as a means of demonstrating its sympathy and support for the students affected by the crisis. That statement was made before the inspector general of police reminded the public in an NTA [Nigerian Television Authority] broadcast on Thursday, 9 May 1986 [as heard] of the continuing public ban on public processions.

Government had taken the view that the Nigerian Labor Congress would review its decision and cancel the proposed public demonstration in response to the appeal made by inspector general of police. Unfortunately, however, it is now clear that the leadership of the Nigerian Labor Congress is determined to go ahead with the public procession despite all efforts made by the federal and state governments to persuade the Congress to avoid an action that will reopen the wounds, inflame passions, and put more lives and property at risk throughout the country.

The present military administration remains committed to its declared policy of respectful fundamental human rights and

civilized government. But it will never succumb to any confrontation or blackmail from any quarter. Government cannot accept that any organized group has greater claims to patriotism or greater commitment to the national cause than the government of the day, which has both moral and political responsibility for ensuring the peace and well-being of all Nigerians.

The federal military government has accordingly decided to make this final appeal to the leaders and members of the Nigerian Labor Congress to reconsider its decision and call off immediately its proposed public procession scheduled for Wednesday, 4 June 1986, in order to avoid the tightening of tension and confrontation with the Armed Forces. Government is determined to protect and defend the (?morals) and integrity of the Federal Republic of Nigeria as well as the lives and properties which would be threatened by a public procession at the present time.

The proposed procession by the Nigerian Labor Congress is a direct challenge to the authority and legitimacy of the government. The federal military government has therefore decided to meet that challenge with all the resources at its disposal.

NLC T. 'Scale Down' Demonstration

AB022225 *Lagos Domestic Service in English*
2100 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The central working committee of the Nigerian Labor Congress [NLC] met in Lagos today to discuss the nationwide demonstration planned for Wednesday. The president of the NLC, Alhaji Ali Chiroma, was mandated to convey the views of the Congress to President Ibrahim Babangida. The meeting also directed that a solidarity rally be held at the headquarters of state branches of the Congress. Some of the participants told the Radio Nigeria correspondent that they decided to scale down the demonstration in the interest of the nation and to avoid further clash with security agents. A communique is expected to be issued on the meeting.

NLC Cancels Protest March

AB031021 *Paris AFP in English* 1006 GMT 3 Jun 86

[Excerpt] Lagos, June 3 (AFP) — Nigeria's Labour Confederation has called off nationwide protest marches planned for Wednesday after receiving a stern warning from the military government, press reports said Tuesday.

The National Labour Congress (NLC) had called on its 44 affiliate unions to mark the killing of at least four students by police 11 days ago by staging a "day of mourning" headed by a general strike and nationwide protest marches. Instead, NLC officials were quoted as saying, a symbolic rally would be held at the labor grouping's headquarters in Lagos. One official reached at the NLC declined comment on the reports.

Late Monday, the government made a "final appeal" to the NLC asking that the marches be cancelled.

Panel Investigates University Damage

AB021930 Kaduna Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Summary from poor reception] "Property worth 111,000 naira was allegedly destroyed in the recent student-police clash at the Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria." This figure was given at the resumed sitting of the Abesoye panel by two officials of the university. The officials, however, told the panel that they could not tell "whether the damage was done by those within or outside the university." One of the officials explained that the figure was arrived at with the assistance of the institution's quantity surveyors.

"Earlier, the chief security officer of the institution, Alhaji Abdu Aliu, had told the panel that when the clash reached a [certain] stage, he personally telephoned the police requesting their assistance." "Alhaji Abdu Aliu explained further that he and the vice chancellor decided to call in the police when they realized that the demands of the students on the vice chancellor to rescind his decision would not be met, and the students would not return to classes."

According to Alhaji Aliu, the 702 security personnel on the two campuses of the institutions were armed with only batons, while the students on their part were armed with sticks and iron bars. Alhaji Aliu told the panel that the meeting of the Senate on the events of Friday was held outside the campus. "At about 1130 on that day the Senate decided to close the institution and students were ordered to vacate the campus before 1500."

Youth Council Urges Cooperation

AB022231 Lagos Domestic Service in English
2100 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The National Youth Council of Nigeria has called on Nigerian students to cooperate with government in its efforts to arrest the current clashes. In a statement in Lagos today, the council appealed to students to exercise restraint and cooperate with the panel set up by the government to find out the root causes and solutions to the crisis.

The statement said the loss of lives was unfortunate and appeals to the public not to worsen the situation by impersonating students to cause trouble.

Federal Government Deports Austrian Citizen

AB021545 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1500 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The Federal Government has announced the deportation of an Austrian. Mr Peteq (Zwanecky) was carrying a Nigerian passport without renouncing his Austrian nationality. He was also said to have worked for four different companies without a working permit.

SIERRA LEONE**Momoh Orders New Elections in Some Constituencies**

AB022041 Freetown Domestic Service in English
1942 GMT 2 Jun 86

["Special Announcement"]

[Text] Whereas his excellency the president has been advised by the Electoral Commission that certain circumstances existed in the following constituencies: Moyamba West I; Moyamba Central I; Moyamba Central II, Moyamba North, Bonthe North, Bonthe South II; Bo North; Kenema South; Kenema East; Kenema Southeast; Tonkolili North; Tonkolili Central; Kailahun Central; Kailahun West I; Kailahun West II; Kailahun Northeast; Kailahun East, which rendered elections in these constituencies held or to be held on Friday 30 May, 1986 not to be free and fair, his excellency held by virtue of Section 21-A, subsection 1, 2, and 3 of the Electoral Commission Act 1962, Act No 14 of 1962, as amended by Act No 5 of 1986, has postponed the elections in these constituencies and hereby appoints Friday 6 June 1986 to be the date on which elections in those constituencies shall be held.

This announcement supersedes the previous announcements on this matter.

TOGO**Nigeria's Akinyemi Meets Eyadema, Views UN Session**

AB022133 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpts] A foreign personality was with the head of state, General Gnassingbe Eyadema, at the presidential palace in Lome. He is the Nigerian foreign minister, Prof Bolaji Akinyemi, who was warmly received late this morning by the founding chairman of the Rally of the Togolese People [RPT], General Gnassingbe Eyadema. Mr Akinyemi came to deliver a message from President Babangida to the 13 January man [Eyadema]. He also spoke of the forthcoming heads of state conference of the Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, with President Eyadema. Talking to the press this morning, the Nigerian foreign minister stated how happy he was to have been received by President Eyadema.

[Begin recording][Akinyemi] This is my fourth visit to Togo since President Babangida appointed me as the minister of external affairs in Nigeria. This is a reflection of the importance of the president of the Republic of Togo, not only in West Africa, but in African affairs. It is a reflection of the respect which we have for his views. Now, you know that the summit of our regional organization ECOWAS will be held in about 4 weeks' time. President Babangida is the current chairman of ECOWAS. ECOWAS has two grandfathers: Togo and Nigeria. So it is only natural that President Babangida should send me to come and consult with his brother president so that we can get an overview of the current problems facing ECOWAS, where

ECOWAS should be going, look at the difficulties, and work out the solutions.

[Unidentified reporter] Your excellency, you also delivered a message to the head of state. Does that message only concern the next ECOWAS summit which is to be held very soon in your country?

[Akinyemi] The message which President Babangida sent to his brother and friend, the president of the Togolese Republic, concerns the forthcoming ECOWAS summit, bilateral relations between the two countries, as well as the problems — to which I brought some answers — raised by the president of the Republic of Togo.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr minister, you have just taken part in the special UN session on Africa's economic problems. What comments can you make on the results obtained by the special session?

[Akinyemi] The special UN session on Africa's economic issues was called for by the OAU. And this session can be summed up in five points. First, Africans did everything to ensure that all attention was focused on the African economy, because in the last 2 years, all that was discussed concerned famine in Africa, drought, women's problems, etc. It is an image of pity that had been painted of Africa. We, as Africans, want the problem to be seen in a more sophisticated light, because we want Africa's economic problems to be brought to the international arena, so that the world will really know what is happening in Africa.

The second point is that we Africans accept our responsibility. We want the outside world to know that we are responsible for our destiny. Third, Africa prepared a document which defined the problems to be tackled at the United Nations, which set the ways and means to provide solutions to the problems and which also spoke of the responsibility of the African countries and the rest of the world with regard to these problems. The rest of the world must know that the African countries have their destinies in their own hands. Fourth, we tried to invite the rest of the world to play the role which is expected of it. And fifth, the rest of the world must accept its responsibility regarding the problems being encountered by Africa.

You know that the session lasted for 7 days — 7 days during which we struggled resolutely. And we are very proud to tell you that our aim, that is, the focusing of attention on the problems in Africa was accepted. We have succeeded in getting people to understand that in Africa, we are masters of our destiny, because we made it clear that Africa is prepared to contribute 70 percent towards the economic program for Africa. We succeeded in getting the EEC members and Canada to accept a 5-year moratorium, and finally, we succeeded in getting the document prepared by the OAU accepted, and that document was signed

this very day at the United Nations. This should tell you that the efforts made by Africa are praiseworthy. [end recording]

SDAR's Hakim Delivers Message to Eyadema, Comments
AB301452 Lome Domestic Service in French
 1230 GMT 30 May 86

[Excerpts] General Gnassingbe Eyadema, RPT founding chairman and president of the Togolese Republic, this morning granted three separate audiences at the presidential palace. He received Gilbert Dicko, director of Dicko and Sons Ltd; Bruno Tabari, managing director of SATOM [Overseas Contractors Ltd]; and SDAR Information Minister Ibrahim Hakim.

The third and last audience was that which General Eyadema granted to Ibrahim Hakim, member of the Political Bureau [of the Polisario Front] and SDAR minister of information. The SDAR envoy brought to the 13 February man a message from SDAR President Mohamed Abdelaziz.

[Begin recording] [Hakim] I brought to President Eyadema a message from his brother, Mohamed Abdelaziz. The message, in the first place, concerns our bilateral relations which are very good and also the international and African situations. I particularly briefed the president on what happened in New York approximately 1 month ago concerning the good offices used by President Abdou Diouf, the current OAU chairman and president of Senegal, on the one hand, and UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar, on the other — good offices engaged between us and Morocco. I informed the president about what really happened there. Also, as you know, President Mohamed Abdelaziz attaches much importance to holding consultations with President Eyadema on the situation in Africa, especially concerning the major decisions which the SDAR intends to make. It is within the framework of these consultations that I have come here in order to deliver President Abdelaziz's message to President Eyadema.

[Unidentified correspondent] Mr Minister, as you have just said, after the indirect negotiations that took place between your country and Morocco, are you optimistic?

[Hakim] What I can tell you is that as far as the SDAR Government is concerned, we are still willing to help international organizations, especially the OAU and its current chairman, Abdou Diouf, to play a major role. But it is worth saying that we have noticed that Morocco continues to be intransigent, and we have even asked ourselves: Why has it accepted the operation of the good offices? This said, since the Kingdom of Morocco has accepted the operation of the good office, it henceforth recognizes — clearly and tacitly — the Polisario Front as an interlocutor, something that it refused [words indistinct] in conflict with a third nation. This is the conclusion that can be drawn from what happened in New York. [End recording]

ANGOLA

UNITA Communique Announces Government Offensive*AU021311 Paris AFP in English 1307 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] Lisbon, June 2 (AFP) — Angolan Government troops and their Cuban allies, totalling some 20,000 men, have begun their expected dry-season offensive against the rebel National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA), a UNITA communique said Monday. The communique said the rebels were prepared for the attack "thanks to the new equipment which has strengthened our anti-aircraft and anti-tank capabilities." This was an apparent confirmation of reports that UNITA had recently received clandestine shipments of military aid from the United States, which U.S. press reports have said included advanced Stinger anti-aircraft missiles.

The communique said the attack had been launched along three axes against UNITA-held areas in Angola's eastern-central area. Clashes between the two sides were expected within the next 24 hours, it said. The government and Cuban forces consisted of 19 brigades, backed up by armoured vehicles and helicopters, the communique said. They had started advancing May 27 from Luena southwest towards Munhango, and southeast toward Lucusse, and further south from Menongue southeast towards Navinga through Cuito Cuanavale.

The last major government offensive in September last year was halted after South African forces intervened on the side of UNITA.

'Russian' Officers Reportedly Involved*MB021434 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] The leader of the UNITA resistance movement in Angola, Dr Jonas Savimbi, has announced that Angolan forces, under the command of Russian officers, have launched a massive offensive against his movement on three fronts in eastern Angola. Dr Savimbi says in a statement issued in Lisbon that 19 brigades, supported by Cuban forces, began the offensive on Saturday. The government forces are moving east from Menongue, and south and west from Luena. The statement gave no details of the fighting, but Dr Savimbi added that the Angolan forces include more Cubans than during the offensive of last August and September.

Refugees Flee Fighting*MB021524 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 2 Jun 86*

[Text] A report from Lusaka says thousands of refugees have fled into Zambia from renewed heavy fighting between government forces and UNITA and Renamo in Angola and Mozambique. The Zambian commissioner for refugees, Mr Musiyani Simumba, says 10,000 people have entered Zambia in recent weeks. He said Zambia now shelters about 30,000 refugees, mostly from Angola and Mozambique.

Foreign Minister Meets UN Secretary General*MB030706 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Jun 86*

[Text] Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, minister of external relations, met with Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN secretary general, in New York on Friday. They discussed the southern African situation, particularly the destabilization caused by South Africa. Afonso van Dunem also held meetings with his four colleagues from the Portuguese-speaking African countries. The minister was in New York to attend the UN special session on the African economic situation, the proceedings of which ended the day before yesterday.

Afonso van Dunem also gave an interview to *THE WASHINGTON POST*, reaffirming that Angola was not interested in holding any further direct talks with the United States on the situation in southern Africa. He added that Angola would continue to play its role in the problem's solution by working through the UN secretary general.

The Angolan minister's stance was interpreted as a refusal to meet Chester Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs. Last March, the Angolan Government decided to suspend all contacts with the United States following the U.S. decision to send more sophisticated war materiel to UNITA bandits, requesting that the UN secretary general take charge of the negotiations regarding normalization of the southern African situation.

Cooperation Talks Held With Romanian Delegation*MB030912 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Jun 86*

[Text] Angolan-Romanian official talks have been taking place in Luanda since yesterday between Angola authorities and a Romanian delegation led by Ilie Vaduva, minister of foreign affairs. The Romanian delegation arrived in Luanda yesterday for talks within the framework of the joint cooperation commission between the two countries. The Angolan delegation to the talks is led by Dr Ismael Gaspar Martins, minister of foreign trade. At the opening session of proceedings yesterday, both ministers unanimously expressed their desire to see bilateral cooperation further strengthened and broadened, having noted that the People's Republic of Angola is endowed with an enormous potential that must be exploited.

The Romanian foreign minister is to meet with Maria Mambo Cafe, minister of state for economic and social spheres, and Pedro de Castro van Dunem, minister of state for production, today. He is also expected to meet Manuel Bernardo de Sousa, minister of transport and communication; Augusto Teixeira de Matos, minister of finance; Carlos Antonio Fernandes, secretary of state for cooperation; and Venancio de Moura, deputy minister of external relations.

BOTSWANA

President Leaves for Belgium, Denmark 2 Jun
MB021647 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
 1610 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Excerpt] The president, Dr Quett Masire, accompanied by the first lady, Mrs Gladys Masire, left Gaborone this afternoon for an official visit to Belgium, the European Economic Community, and Denmark.

MOZAMBIQUE

Machel Tokyo Press Conference Reported
MB020845 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
 1100 GMT 1 Jun 86

[Press conference by President Samora Machel in Tokyo during his visit to Japan; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Machel] Ladies and gentlemen, first, I would like to express my gratitude to Japanese authorities for this opportunity to speak with those in Japan who dedicate themselves to the difficult but noble task of reporting on current events both in Japan and in the world at large. Information is a valuable instrument for us. It is a means of enhancing the knowledge and closeness of the peoples, strengthening friendly relations among countries, and preserving world peace and security to which all mankind aspires.

Dear friends, we live on a continent where racism, oppression, arbitrary arrests, colonialism, and apartheid sowing death, terror, and hatred still exist. We belong to a region where human beings still suffer the most degrading forms of humiliation and where discrimination based on skin color reigns. Thus, South Africa is a terrorist regime, brutalizing the majority of South African citizens, who just because they are black, cannot participate in their country's decision-making. We are speaking here of South Africa and the apartheid system of an African region where defenseless people, innocent men, women, and children, are murdered daily just because they claim the right of citizenship in their own country.

We Mozambicans belong to a young country which recently became independent. We were colonized for 5 centuries but we became free. In order to free ourselves, we had to take up arms and expel the colonizer from our land. When we proclaimed national independence, we were a backward and underdeveloped country with no cadres ready to contribute to national reconstruction. A number of plans and development projects have been defined by the government of the People's Republic of Mozambique to create a country where misery, famine, nakedness, ignorance, and illiteracy would be completely eliminated, allowing our people to achieve their aspirations, namely, their well-being, prosperity, and happiness. However, this has not yet been possible.

The plans and development projects we defined were not fully implemented because of external aggression from which we have

suffered. Once again we took up arms to defend our territorial integrity, our independence, and to defend ourselves from aggression by the rebel, racist, and minority Rhodesian regime and the apartheid regime. Although the minority regime of southern Rhodesia was destroyed, we continued to suffer direct and indirect aggression from the South African regime, which created and is financing, supplying, and training armed bandits infiltrating our country and destabilizing the People's Republic of Mozambique.

We suffer this aggression because we exemplify a democratic society based on justice and equality for all citizens and because we want to build true progress to bring happiness to our people irrespective of their ethnic, racial, or religious origins. We are a peace-loving people who have not yet benefited from this valuable gift. We are doing everything to have peace in our country: 1. We defend the principle of peaceful solution to conflicts; 2. We defend the principle of good neighborliness in relations among the southern African countries; and 3. We defend the principle of respect for the sovereignty of each people to choose their destiny and their style of development, in other words social, economic, and cultural development, because we are a non-aligned country.

We oppose the existence of military blocs; we are fighting for peace as well as a new and just international economic order. We support good relations among countries.

In the People's Republic of Mozambique, agriculture is the basis of the economy and industry its motivating force. At present, our main objective is agricultural production for self-sufficiency and the development of projects which will permit the growth of the national economy. We have natural conditions permitting the development of a modern agriculture to produce surplus for exports which will benefit other countries if we have the necessary technology and finance. Our country is rich. We have a wealth of mineral resources. We have a united and hardworking people who are aware of their worth. However, we lack the scientific, technological, and financial means in order to take up the gigantic task of developing the Mozambican economy.

Dear journalist friends, our visit to Japan fits within a principle defined by our country from its first day, which is the establishment of friendly cooperative relations with all peoples of the world. We want to consolidate existing relations and develop new relations in various fields, as well as establish long-term friendship and cooperation for the mutual benefit of our countries and people. This visit was an opportunity for us to let the Japanese people and government know the true image of Mozambique and the dimensions of our struggle against famine, nakedness, misery, and destabilization. This visit also permitted us to become closely acquainted with the Japanese people and their work, as well as the power and force of the Japanese economy, which is the result of the Japanese man's maximum application, intelligence, and hard work. This is an example to mankind.

Dear journalist friends, with these words, I only wanted to make a brief introduction to this press conference so that you may ask me your questions, which I am ready to answer. Thank you very much.

[Announcer] A journalist of the Japanese economic newspaper wanted to know Mozambique's attitude toward the recent South African attacks on three Frontline States; namely, Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana.

[Machel] We are a Frontline State. Mozambique is a Frontline State. There are six Frontline States: Mozambique, Angola, Botswana, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and Tanzania. Shortly after the attacks on the three Frontline States, the frontline foreign ministers held a meeting to discuss effective ways of defending our sovereignty and territorial integrity. Besides, each country individually condemned the attacks in strongest terms, appealing to the international community to exert pressure to eradicate apartheid. It is apartheid which is the cause of violence in the region. The attack on the three countries should not be viewed as a one country's affair; it should not be viewed in an individual context, since it is a violation of international law.

I would like to ask: What is the attitude of Japanese journalists toward these attacks? We condemn them. We do not produce aircraft. We do not produce weapons. We are underdeveloped countries. What is more, I said in my statement that we favor peaceful solutions in all conflicts. Thank you. Let us go to the second question.

[Unidentified questioner] With regard to the Mozambique Liberation Front, an organization which carries out actions against the government, the journalist wanted to know how

[Machel, interrupting] I am part of Frelimo. You expect me to act against Frelimo, to carry out actions against myself? There is a mistake there.

[Questioner] Oh yes, there is a mistake. You will forgive me. [laughter] I am referring to RENAMO, an organization which carries out actions against the government.

[Machel] It is not an organization. There is no organization which carries out actions against Frelimo. That is the answer. Tell him that there is no such organization. I said in my statement here that what we have in the region is the system of apartheid which has a specific task. Besides plunging its own country into violence, besides oppressing its own people, besides oppressing its own people, besides discriminating against its citizens on the basis of skin color, the apartheid regime has the mission of attacking neighboring countries. When it cannot attack directly, it creates terrorist organizations, it establishes elements and murderers whom it arms to act as armed gangsters, and the actions carried out by these armed gangsters are to kidnap, rape, and murder women. Their actions include the kidnapping, rape, and murder of minors. The actions carried out by the so-called organization include, among other things, the imprisonment of people in huts and burning them alive, the pillaging of traders' shops. What Mr journalist calls an organization kidnaps and murders teachers, destroys schools, hospitals, and maternity clinics, and kidnaps and murders doctors and nurses. This is what the so-called organization does in the pay of South Africa which arms it. Thank you.

[Announcer] A journalist of the Japanese *MAINICHI* daily wanted to know the present state of the Nkomati Accord and if

it has contributed to curbing the acts of armed bandits.

[Machel] An accord is signed with an adversary. [laughter] One signs an accord with an adversary. The signing of an accord is not a capitulation. Whenever there is a conflict, there is a peaceful solution. We mounted a war for national liberation which lasted 10 years and we signed the Lusaka Accord in 1974 which fixed the date of Mozambique's independence as well as the date and hour of the end of military hostilities, military operations. That is how we went about solving the problem of the liberation war, the problem of armed conflict.

With regard to South Africa, it was a question of aggression by South Africa against Mozambique — direct acts of aggression. In 1981, South African armed forces attacked the town of Matola. Thereafter, they attacked Ponta do Ouro. In 1983, South Africa carried out air attacks on Mozambique and in the same year, we shot down a South African spy aircraft. Accordingly, there was an overt aggression against our country. There was an undeclared war against us despite the support for bandits. Hence, the Nkomati Accord had two objectives: nonaggression by either Mozambique or South Africa; that is, South Africa should not carry aggression against Mozambique, and, likewise, Mozambique should not attack South Africa — that Mozambique should not serve as a base for attacks on South Africa by no matter what country. Mozambique should not be used as a base and South Africa should also not be used to attack Mozambique by any country. The second objective was good neighborliness, is it not? There are two. Now, the question that arises is whether South Africa has fulfilled the accord. I would say that South Africa has violated the accord. We have respected the accord.

In August 1985, we attacked the armed bandit principal base where we seized a large quantity, tons and tons, of ammunition and armament. We also captured more than 400 kg of documents that reveal international conspiracy against the People's Republic of Mozambique, that reveal that inside South Africa there are those you call warmongers. This is the position of the accord. We respect the accord. We are in favor of peace.

[Announcer] President Machel also answered a question on whether or not Malawi also supported armed bandits.

[Machel] Malawi is used by South Africa to infiltrate bandits into our territory.

[Announcer] Another Japanese journalist asked President Samora Machel whether, in view of South African acts, the Frontline States intended to create a military alliance to, in his words, fight South Africa.

[Machel] South Africa's objectives are diverse. South Africa has different characteristics. Its first characteristic is that of being colonialist. It colonizes Namibia. The United Nations passed Resolution 435 on Namibian independence as far back as 1978. South Africa does not want to apply it. South Africa's second characteristic is the system of apartheid — racial discrimination. Well, Asians and Japanese are honorary whites in racist South Africa, but Indians, blacks, and the Chinese who live in South Africa are not South Africans. They are classified according to

their ethnic groups. Its third characteristic is expansionism. It occupies a considerable area of Angola. Its fourth characteristic is that it destabilizes the region. It does all this to divert our attention so that we can talk about aggression and not discuss the independence of Namibia. By diverting our attention from Namibia, it thus controls the world's opinion on Namibia and the system of apartheid. When it attacks other countries, its aim is to divert us from other issues so that we can talk about the attacks and not Namibia. Its aim is to divert attention of the United Nations and the world so that they talk about the attacks and not the Namibian colony because it knows that as long as Namibia continues to be a colony, the entire international community will center its attention on it. This is the position in the region.

[Announcer] With regard to apartheid, a journalist asked what he thought the Western countries could do.

[Machel] I should perhaps ask you the same question. I ask you the same question: What do you think, Mr journalist? [laughter] What can Western countries, including Japan, do? What do you say, Mr journalist? Let us talk, what do you think about it? There is no answer forthcoming. There is no answer to the question. I should like to see all of us answering because I know that you journalists have the answer. You have the answer; the journalists have the answer.

You are talking to a people with the experience of having been colonized, humiliated, arrested arbitrarily, and having once been considered an inferior race. You are talking to we who have experienced all this. We have deep experience of colonialism. We know what it means to be oppressed. For us, it is not a question of theory. In order to free ourselves, we had to take up arms. Our aim was not to reform Portuguese colonialism. The aim was to eradicate it once and for all. The aim was not to be on an equal footing with the colonizer — the aim was to restore our personality, our culture, and our dignity. We are not talking about theoretical issues. We struggled for 10 years. We know what hunger is, we know how to walk barefooted, to walk in torrential rains and burning sun. We also know how to bury our comrades. That is why we were able to sacrifice ourselves — the minority to sacrifice for the majority. We are fighters. We waged war, we developed it, and we emerged victorious. We are the founders of a nation. Our generation is the generation of founders of a nation. We are creating a new way of life. That is why we are hated in the region. We are hated because we shook the myth of racial superiority. We were able to prove that all human beings are equal regardless of color. We established true democracy, equality, and justice in the region. That is why we are hated. That is why South Africa attacks Mozambique.

We are accused of possessing sophisticated weapons in the region. We do not produce pistols, nor are we able to produce a knife. However, our policy is truly sophisticated. Our way of life is so simple and it is precisely because of its simplicity that it has become so difficult for South Africa to understand it. The reason is because in our state budget, priority is given to education and hospitals and not armaments. That is the reason.

Come here, my delegation. It is important that you should understand Mozambique's weapons — Mozambique's weapons following liberation. When we talk about human beings' equal-

ity, that is what South Africa hates us for, do you understand? This one here is white. He is not colored. He is not a mixture of any sort. He is pure white and he is minister of cooperation. The second one is white too. He is not a mixture of any kind. Both of them have Portuguese parents, but they are Mozambicans because they have the right to opt for Mozambican citizenship. They fought for the liberation of Mozambique. This one is minister of agriculture. The following one is also white. He studied in South Africa and can speak Afrikaans, but he is Mozambican. He is a journalist. This one as you can see is half Indian, half black, is he not, but he is Mozambican. We do not look at people's colors. We look at all people as human beings, as you can see. This is our sophisticated weapon. Do you understand? There is your headline: Machel displays Mozambique's sophisticated weapons. [laughter, applause]

Maputo Reacts to MNR Office Opening in Durban

MB021929 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 2 Jun 86

[From the "Indaba" program]

[Excerpts] The South African government has finally gone public over its support for the MNR terrorists in Mozambique. Today they are officially opening the first public headquarters of the MNR in South Africa. The mercenaries will have their headquarters only 350 km south of the Mozambican border, in Durban, one of South Africa's main cities. True to form, the head of the office will not be a Mozambican. He will be a member of the Buccellato family, Portuguese fascists who used to own businesses in the Mozambican capital and ran away after the African people of Mozambique took power. The South African regime is apparently so nostalgic for the days of white racist power in Mozambique.

Frelimo, MPLA, Congo Party Officials Meet

MB021919 Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1100 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] The Control Committees of the Frelimo Party, Angola's MPLA-Labor Party, and the Workers Party of Congo have ended their meeting in Mozambique. The meeting held in the southern province of Inhambane ended at the weekend with a call to strengthen relations between the three parties. The three Marxist-Leninist parties also recognized the need to intensify exchange programs through regular supply of party documents and visits by delegations. At the meeting, the three parties also condemned South Africa's recent raids against Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe and called for the immediate withdrawal of South African troops from Angola.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Speaks on AWB, Raids, Reform

MB030447 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2148 GMT 2 Jun 86

[Text] Johannesburg, June 2, SAPA — All the world's governments were watching every new item coming out of South Africa

and would like to see something evil in it, the foreign minister, Mr Pik Botha, said at a meeting in the south of Johannesburg tonight. Mr Botha, the National Party [NP] MP for the Johannesburg constituency of Westdene, was speaking at a meeting in Glenanda in support of Mrs Linda Lewis, the NP candidate in a municipal by-election to be held on July 10.

Mr Botha told the crowd of about 600 that events in Pietersburg last week, where the minister was prevented from speaking by right-wing groups, showed what a minority can do when it uses violence in pursuance of an objective. He said that no other country in contemporary history had found itself in the position South Africa now found itself in. "All the governments of the world are watching every item of news that comes from this country ... and hope to see something evil in it. We are not part of any economic alliance. We have our seat in the United Nations but cannot speak. I think the AWB (Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging) [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] learned their lessons from the UN." Mr Botha said the AWB was good at using force to shut up others but were not good at listening to others. He said this as a group of about 12 people walked out of the meeting.

About 100 policemen were on duty at the school hall where the meeting was held and Mr Botha said the police were there to protect all groups to see that freedom of speech was guaranteed. The people that walked out left the hall and the schoolyard quietly. There were no other incidents.

He said it was not only the government and the security forces that had to ensure South Africa's safety but that it was up to everyone. "We are the ambassadors of this country. We are the policemen," he said. Referring to South African Defence Force raids on neighbouring countries he said: "Every time the government exercises its right to ensure the safety of this country and crosses our borders to enemy targets, more effectively than the Americans — we hit all our targets — we are accused of destabilising our neighbours. The South African Government, in fact my department, sent notes to the governments of those countries telling them in a friendly way that there were terrorists in their country. Those that are fighting for freedom also speak of liberating Zambia, Swaziland, and Botswana."

"We have sent them messages, there have been some meetings and some results were produced," Mr Botha said. He went on to say: "When we gave them information that at a certain place and at certain times there are these arms, they come back to say these people are refugees. What does a refugee need a limpet mine for?"

Mr Botha said the people in some of the places hit by the defence force in the May 19 raids into Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana harboured people who had gone on to Libya to be trained as terrorists. "When they come back they are given maps and weapons to destroy and blow things up." He said the Defence Force raids were "carried out with precision" and instructions were given "not to hurt innocent civilians." "If you think this government is going to give this country up to a bunch of Marxists you are making the mistake of your life," Mr Botha said to loud applause.

He admitted that the NP had lost support through its reform moves "but we are prepared to lose that support. We want to see blacks going to school and being given opportunities." Mr Botha then outlined the reform steps the government has taken despite the media labelling them "too little, too late, or cosmetic." He said the government had changed the labour laws and the current wave of strikes proved that the new legal procedures were working, giving the workers an opportunity to air their grievances. He said people of all races were watching athletes of all colours and applaud them regardless of the colour of their skin.

He then cited the lifting of the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act and the amending of the Liquor Act. He added that the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was in the process of amending 34 laws and proclamations concerned with influx control. "We are changing but are not ready to commit suicide," he said. "In the light of all the steps that this government has taken towards reform and the state president's important announcement of further reform. In the light of the fact that there are elements in the ANC who just want to seize power and don't want reform, and in view of the fact that the West refuses to condemn violence, I have come to the conclusion that the West condones ANC violence. It is not interested in democracy, freedom or human rights but only in handing over to the ANC so they can buy their coal, their gold and their diamonds," Mr Botha said. "We are denied the peace we seek ... we will either compete in destruction or we are going to sit at a table with other leaders. We can jointly create a new South Africa where there will be justice for all our communities," the foreign minister said.

Government Issues Information Pamphlet on ANC
 MB021332 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1331 GMT
 2 Jun 86

[Text] Pretoria, June 2, SAPA — The Bureau for Information has printed 70,000 copies of a 42-page colour booklet *Talking With the ANC* for distribution among opinion formers locally and overseas. The deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said at a press conference at the Union Building in Pretoria today 13 private groups from South Africa had visited Lusaka for talks with the banned organisation. The booklet had been published because the government had a duty to ensure that debate with the ANC took place on an "informed" basis. "It is therefore important that South Africans should be properly informed on the nature of the ANC, its history, its ideological orientation, its composition and its policy," Mr Nel said.

The publication quotes extensively from ANC and SACP [South African Communist Party] statements and documents and from the ANC's Radio Freedom. "It contains material which has been proscribed by law in South Africa but which is essential for a proper understanding of the ANC," Mr Nel said. A senior bureau spokesman said that South African newspapers could lift all quotes without fear of prosecution.

If the government had a request from the ANC to grant permission for the ANC to publish a document outlining their position — in reaction to the bureau's booklet — "we would consider it," Mr Nel said. He warned of the communists' "hidden agenda" to create a communist state (in South Africa) and to dispense with

the ANC members once the first phase of the revolution had been achieved, namely the so-called national liberation. The document was not intended however to discourage negotiations with ANC members prepared to renounce violence and negotiate for a constitutional compromise, Mr Nel said.

The production of the booklet did not mean that the government accorded any special importance to the ANC. "The ANC is only one of the realities in the broad spectrum of black political expression," he said. After two decades in exile its leaders had lost touch with developing realities in South Africa. The ANC did not enjoy significant black support and did not have control over developments in the black urban areas. "I think as a matter of fact that the blacks of this country are by and large sick and tired of violence and they want it stopped," Mr Nel said.

He hoped that as it became clearer that a revolution was not going to succeed in South Africa, "reasonable" people would commit themselves to negotiations and to a constitutional compromise. As long as the ANC remained affiliated to the SACP and committed to violence there could not be negotiations with it, Mr Nel said. "The South African Government will not negotiate with communists for the constitutional future of our country. I do not know of any negotiations ever having been conducted with a communist party successfully and I don't believe such negotiations can really lead to a constitutional compromise," he said. He said however if any ANC members wanted to renounce their communist links "that will not be bad news."

More copies of the booklet would be printed if there was a demand for it, Mr Nel said. Perskor printed the current batch. The booklet states that the ANC does not comply with the requirements the SA Government had set for negotiations. "The government has made it clear that it will negotiate only with those South Africans who renounce violence. It has insisted that negotiations must essentially be a process of give and take, aimed at satisfying reasonable demands." The Soweto riots in 1976 "caught the ANC off-guard," according to the booklet. "The fact that the organisation had little or nothing to do with the student rioting was an indicating of the degree to which the ANC's leadership in exile had lost contact with developments in South Africa. However, the organisation benefitted from the disturbances as a result of the large number of young black radicals who joined its ranks after fleeing from South Africa."

The booklet lists the 30 members who served on the ANC's National Executive Committee in 1985. (All except the seven names marked with an asterisk (*) are identified by the booklet as either active members of the SACP or active supporters.)

1. Oliver Tambo: president (*)
2. Alfred Nzo: secretary-general
3. Thomas Nkobi: treasurer-general
4. Thabo Mbeki: director of information and publicity
5. Chris Hawi: political commissar of Umkhonto we Sizwe (MK)
6. Moses Mabhida: deceased
7. Dan Thloome: deputy secretary-general
8. Johnny Makatini: chief of international dept (*)
9. Henry Makgothi: secretary of the education dept
10. Simon Makana: administrative secretary (*)

11. Gertrude Shope: chief of women's section
12. Stephen Dlamini: president of SACTU (South African Congress of Trade Unions)
13. John Nkadimeng: secretary-general of SACTU
14. Joe Modise: commander of MK
15. Mzwai Piliso: member
16. Robert Conco: member (*)
17. Jacob Zuma: ANC representative in Mozambique (*)
18. Florence Mophosho: deceased
19. Joe Nhlanhla: member
20. Joe Slovo: chief of staff of MK and chairman of the SACP
21. Mac Maharaj: member
22. Aziz Pahad: prominent ANC/SACP member in London
23. Reginald September: member
24. James Stuart: member
25. Francis Meli: editor of *SECHABA*
26. Pollo Jordan: member
27. Ruth Mompati: member (*)
28. Sizakele Sigxhashe: former director of information and publicity
29. Anthony Mongalo: member
30. Cassius Make: member (*)

The SACP had not yet asserted its influence within the ANC due to the two phases of Soviet revolutionary theory, the booklet said. The first phase would be a National Democratic Revolution led by the ANC under the banner of the Freedom Charter. The second phase would be a socialist revolution under SACP leadership, which would entail the introduction of a workers state. The ultimate objective of the theory was a classless communist society in terms of international proletarianism. This theory had already been successfully implemented in a number of countries, the booklet said, citing short case histories in Vietnam, Cuba, and Nicaragua.

The booklet said that last year there had been 136 ANC terror acts — a significant increase from previous years. In 1984 there had been 44, in 1983 — 56, in 1982 — 39, 1981 — 55, 1980 — 19, 1979 — 12, 1978 — 13, 1977 — 20 and in 1976 only 4. It also gives figures reflecting that those "killed in security force action" were overshadowed by those of "blacks killed by black radicals." Respectively these were 12 and 35 for May this year, 11 and 58 for April, 57 and 87 for March, 56 and 40 for February and 25 and 45 for January this year.

A number of photographs are reproduced, including one of the May 20, 1983, Pretoria car bomb blast scene, the December 1985 Amanzimtoti shopping centre blast scene, and the covers of nine copies of *SECHABA* and *THE AFRICAN COMMUNIST* magazines, dating from 1981 to 1985. Other pictures portray confiscated communist bloc weaponry, a funeral with an ANC flag draped over the coffin, a crowd displaying communist banners and a picture of Nelson Mandela with a caption containing a quote by him from the Rivonia trial: "We Communist Party members are the most advanced revolutionaries in modern history"

A selection of quotes by Mr P.W. Botha are interspersed with ANC quotes.

Le Grange Introduces Public Safety Bill

MB021419 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1404 GMT
2 Jun 86

[Text] House of Assembly, June 2, SAPA — Unrest had increased since the state of emergency was lifted and the extent to which measures proposed in the Public Safety Amendment Bill were implemented would be determined by the instigators of unrest and violence, the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, said today. Introducing the bill, which provides for the declaration of "unrest areas" and regulations to combat violence and disorder for three months, with possible extensions, he said "it is not the object ... to create an undeclared state of emergency but to call the problem by its name. The problem is an occurrence of unrest and not a state of emergency as is traditionally understood under that concept."

The government would have preferred not to make use of the bill's measures, "but it would be unwise in the prevailing circumstances not to. The government does indeed hope it will not be necessary to apply these measures on a large scale and that the proposed amendments would rather serve as a deterrent," Mr Le Grange said. "The extent to which they will be implemented will be determined by the actions of those who instigate the unrest and violence."

Referring to discussions with members of the Houses of Representatives and Delegates on the bill, the minister said he would propose the deletion of a section excluding the jurisdiction of a court of law to inquire into the validity of the declaration of a state of emergency, an unrest area, or related regulations. Also, following the discussions, during which aspects of detainees treatment were raised, Mr Le Grange said certain amendments appeared under his name on the order paper which had been proposed by, among others, members of the two houses and accepted by him. "I wish to give the assurance that where such regulations may provide for the detention of persons, provision will be made in the regulations or in separate directions, for matters such as ... medical examinations, access to such detainees by relatives and legal representatives." Provision would also be made for notification of next-of-kin and the place of detention and informing a detainee of his rights when it came to making representations for his release.

Mr Le Grange expressed his thanks to members of the Houses of Representatives and Delegates "for their contributions and the responsible manner in which they approached the matter." The government realised "only too well that the bill contains far-reaching provisions, but we can no longer delay in conferring upon the security forces adequate powers to enable them to restore law and order as soon as possible." The minister said he was convinced all MPs, as well as every responsible citizen, had noted unrest incidents since September 1984 with concern.

During the parliamentary recess last year, the nature and extent of the unrest had forced the government to give the security forces additional powers in terms of the Public Safety Act, 1953, by declaring states of emergency in a number of districts, accompanied by relevant regulations. He stressed the regulations had been aimed at combatting unrest and that they had been "in accordance with the need," while it was obvious that far more

drastic regulations might be made in times of emergency. The government had only promulgated the minimum measures necessary and the fact that the act's provisions had only been applied twice since 1958 showed it handled its wide powers with the utmost care.

This was despite the fact that organisations such as the SA Communist Party and the African National Congress as well as the Pan Africanist Congress and other internal and external organisations had attempted to overthrow the existing order by violence.

The meaning of general disorder and chaos was traditionally attached to the words "state of emergency" and South Africa's enemies had attempted to exploit this situation by trying to show, especially abroad, that the unrest was much more wide-spread than was actually the case. "The effect of this was extremely detrimental to the economy of this country (but) the declaration of a state of emergency in the relevant area was the only way in which the relevant powers could at that stage be conferred upon the security forces," Mr Le Grange said.

There was thus a "clear need" for additional powers to combat the unrest and avert a situation where a state of emergency had to be declared. To state that the bill would create a permanent state of emergency in South Africa was not correct. "It is not the object of the bill to create an undeclared state of emergency, but to call the problem by its name ... the problem ... is the occurrence of unrest and not a state of emergency as is traditionally understood under that concept," he said. The minister of law and order's regulations would only apply in a declared unrest area or deal, outside such an area, with circumstances of events in the area. "If certain events since the 1985 (parliamentary) session are viewed, there can be no doubt about the necessity of the powers as embodied in the bill."

Thousands of people had been prevented from going about their normal business as a result of unrest in various areas, organised stay-away actions, and consumer and school boycotts, which had been enforced by intimidation. Local authorities such as community and town councils had been disrupted by the unrest and members of these bodies violently intimidated to force them to resign. There were also calculated attempts to replace these disrupted councils by so-called alternative structures, Mr Le Grange said.

"Grievances, real or pretended, are used in order to create resistance against government institutions and to provoke unrest." In certain instances "people's courts" which imposed cruel punishments had even been established in an attempt to take over the normal functions of the administration of justice.

Mr Le Grange said unrest incidents could not be viewed in isolation and pointed out it was the ANC and SACP's declared policy to make the republic "ungovernable" and to create "no-go zones" to gain mobility within the country. Quoting ANC leader Mr Oliver Tambo at the organisation's 74th anniversary, the minister said inhabitants of South Africa had been urged to take part in an intensified political and military offensive during 1986 to transform the armed offensive into a fully-fledged people's war. Mr Tambo had said offensive internal political mass-

mobilisation actions, especially united action in resistance campaigns, would be undertaken.

Mrs Winnie Mandela, wife of imprisoned ANC leader, Nelson Mandela, had herself recently confirmed publicly that the type of violence which occurred during unrest formed part of the revolutionary onslaught when she said: "... with our boxes of matches and our necklaces we shall liberate this country", Mr Le Grange said.

The communist-inspired and controlled onslaught was an organised one and the unrest and riots which had to be dealt with were part of it. "It is a fact that in South Africa there is a process of reform and everything possible is being done to find ways and means to satisfy the political aspirations of all the inhabitants of this country." Radicals could not be allowed to wreck this process and to ensure that a climate for negotiation existed. Intimidation, terrorism, unrest, disorder and the dismantling of authority could not be tolerated. It was a fact that where the state acted in the interests of society it was sometimes necessary to curtail the rights of the individual, and it was a recognised principle that where the individual's interests were weighed against that of society, the latter had to receive preference.

"Naturally the government regards the rights of the individual highly. For this reason, the government should also be thoughtful to the rights of those who are intimidated, whose lives and property are in danger and who have to live in fear. We can, therefore, justly ask ourselves whose rights should enjoy preference: those of the instigator or participant in unrest, or the rights of those whose desire is to go about their normal business free from unrest and intimidation," Mr Le Grange said.

S. African Airways Jet Detained in Zambia

*MB021208 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1207 GMT
2 Jun 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, June 2, SAPA — The crew of a south African Airways [SAA] Boeing-737 on a flight to Lusaka was held by Zambian authorities for almost 12 hours after the plane followed the incorrect flight path, an SAA spokesman said today. Mr Francois Louw, an SAA public relations officer, said in Johannesburg the plane used for Flight SA060 had been "night-stopping" all over South Africa for the past week and had not had its maps changed for the new flight paths laid down by Zambian air authorities on May 26. The crew was detained shortly after the plane landed at Lusaka on schedule at 1.30 pm yesterday. They were held in custody until shortly before the 737 took off at 1.20am today. The aircraft was scheduled to leave Lusaka for Johannesburg at 2.40pm yesterday. Mr Louw said the crewmembers were held until South African Airways informed the Zambian authorities about the maps and apologised for using the old flight path. The plane arrived at Jan Smuts Airport at 3.20 this morning.

SABC Commentary Marks Republic's Anniversary *MB030555 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Jun 86*

[Station commentary]

[Text] A quarter of a century after the declaration of a republic — 3 and one-third centuries after the introduction of Western Christian civilization to the Southern point of Africa — South Africa remains a melting pot of diverse and conflicting cultural groups each intent on assuring its future. The achievement of a republic marked a watershed in the long and divisive Boer-Brit struggle. The referendum of 1960 itself showed how wide was the gulf at the time between English and Afrikaans speakers.

But the new dispensation provided a focus for growing national unity between the two white language groups, a process that culminated in the overwhelming display of support from both groups for the new constitution when it was put to the test of a referendum in 1983. The referendum represented another important step in creating a unified national consciousness. The republic of the white became also the republic of the Asian and the coloured. The confrontation potential built into the majoritarianism of the Westminster system was rejected in favour of a constitutional order that provided for power sharing while retaining group autonomy.

Granted, the system is still in its awkward infancy, but it is functioning, and steadily building a common loyalty and sense of purpose among its participating groups. South Africans are once again at a watershed, faced with challenge of extending the ideals of republican democracy fully to black people. Economic forces have ensured that virtually half the total black population has remained permanently situated in urban areas outside the national states, with no possibility of their ever being accommodated in separate states.

That reality has had to be accepted and the legitimate demands of the people must be met. The future security of all will be secured only when the republic of the white and brown South African is constitutionally structured to become a focal point for national unity also for the black South African. The movement towards that goal is irreversibly under way, through the elimination of discrimination, and the granting of full property rights, freedom of movement and citizenship.

Once again a solution must be found outside the Westminster pattern — in a system that provides for political co-responsibility without group domination, and guarantees power sharing without prejudicing minority rights. Both the left and the right are determined to subvert the process. Yet neither has a viable democratic alternative.

The survival of the Republic of South Africa demands that the aspirations of all its people must be accommodated. The republic enters its second quarter-century at a time when, as never before, faith and courage are needed from all its people, white, brown, and black. A statutory mechanism, the National Council, is now being created. The task that awaits is to use it to build a foundation for a republic which will enjoy the loyal support of all South Africans.

Bill Proposes Restoration of TBVC Citizenship*MB030929 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0923 GMT
3 Jun 86*

[Text] Parliament, June, SAPA — A bill restoring South African citizenship to black citizens of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Ciskei and Venda [TBVC] was published today. The restoration of South African citizenship bill also makes provision for South African citizenship to be granted to minor children and wives those who qualify for citizenship. According to a memorandum published with the bill, three categories of people from the independent national states will qualify for citizenship. They are:

- People who were born in the Republic of South Africa prior to the independence of the state of which they became citizens and who have since been permanently resident in the republic;
- Those who are citizens by birth or descent of any of the independent national states and who entered the republic on or after the independence of the state and who have been lawfully and permanently resident in the republic for at least five years;
- Those who are citizens by birth or descent of any of the independent national states and who lawfully entered the republic after the commencement of the proposed act. On application, this category can become South African citizens by naturalization after five years of permanent residence in the republic.

Mandela Message Relayed to KwaZulu Assembly*MB022019 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1950 GMT
2 Jun 86*

[SAPA PR Wire Service, issued by the chief minister's office]

[Text] Ulundi, Monday — Jailed ANC leader Dr Nelson Mandela today asked Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi for a meeting after his release and urged the KwaZulu chief minister to set up talks in the meantime with the ANC in Lusaka. In a telegram sent through his attorney, Dr Mandela sent greetings to Chief Buthelezi and thanked him warmly for his efforts to have him set free. The telegram said the former ANC president had read media reports on a proposed visit by Chief Buthelezi and that he believed very strongly that the best time for this would be "after he and his colleagues have been released from prison." This would ideally be when his "other colleagues, presently outside South Africa, would have returned to the country."

Chief Buthelezi read the Mandela telegram out tonight to a hushed KwaZulu Legislative Assembly which had recently approved a move to ask him to consider seeking government permission to visit Dr Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison. In a special statement to the assembly, the chief minister and Inkatha president pointed out that the visit had been proposed not by him but by the minister of education and culture, Dr Oscar Dhlomo. In view of this, he would seek Dr Dhlomo's advice on Dr Mandela's suggestion and also share it with Inkatha's general conference and central committee and with the caucus of the Legislative Assembly.

Chief Buthelezi, who is an old friend of Nelson Mandela under whom he served on the ANC before it was banned and with whom

he has corresponded in prison, said: "I thank Dr Mandela for his unchanging attitude towards me despite all I have endured from his colleagues in the external mission of ANC." He had started campaigning for the release of him and other political prisoners more than ten years ago — "on my own, unprompted by anyone, and I'll continue doing so until he and other political prisoners are released." The chief minister reminded the assembly, however, of several approaches made to the ANC mission in exile by himself and Dr Dhlomo since a meeting in London in 1979, all of which had been ignored. "I would assume that Dr Mandela is unaware of all this," he said. "Otherwise I do not think that he would make the suggestion that I should communicate with the ANC in Lusaka."

The full text of the telegram sent to Chief Buthelezi by Mandela attorney Mr Ismael Ayob, of Johannesburg, read: "I have just returned from visiting Mr Nelson Mandela in Pollsmoor Prison. He sends you his greetings. He has been reading media reports that you have applied for and obtained permission to meet with him at Pollsmoor Prison. He has asked me to contact you urgently and advise you of his views of the contemplated visit to him. Mr Mandela believes very strongly that the best time for such a meeting would be after he and his colleagues have been released from prison (he much appreciates your efforts to this end) and ideally when his other colleagues presently outside South Africa would have returned to the country. He therefore asks you to defer the meeting with him and suggests that in the interim you communicate with the African National Congress in Lusaka with a view to a possible meeting with them."

Work Stayaway Continues in KwaNdebele*MB030906 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0851 GMT
3 Jun 86*

[Excerpt] Pretoria, June 3, SAPA — Scores of KwaNdebele residents stayed home early today as a planned three-day stay-away in the trouble-torn homeland entered its second day. Police said "most" people managed to go to work. The stay-away was organised for civil servants in KwaNdebele "with the aim of forcing the homeland's Legislative Assembly to meet the residents' demands," organisers have said. The demands include the withdrawal of police and their army back-up from the homeland, the abolition of the Imbhokoto vigilante group and the cancellation of the Legislative Assembly's acceptance of independence due to be celebrated on December 11.

Brigadier C.P. van Niekerk, commissioner of police in KwaNdebele, said the situation was "not so very bad" early today. "We had a number of incidents especially in Vlaklaagte and KwaGafontein where attempts were made by youths to stop the buses from leaving the villages." Some of the buses were stoned by the youths. He said most of the people in the homeland managed to go to work today. "The police and Defence Force members are keeping a watch on the situation."

Soweto Council Warns Against Rent Boycott

*MB030510 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1929 GMT
2 Jun 86*

[Text] Johannesburg, June 2, SAPA — The Soweto City Council today reacted strongly to rumours of an anti-rent campaign and warned the township's residents the implementation of such a step might have serious consequences. The director of housing for the Soweto Council, Mrs Del Kevin, said the Soweto City Council appealed to residents to pay rent despite threats from activists who told them not to pay rent from yesterday. She said it was important all residents continued to pay rent for the council to render essential services effectively. The council has no other form of income, Mrs Kevin said.

She said those who were afraid to go to the council offices should post their money to Private Bag x10 Jabulani, Soweto. She also pointed out Soweto was not connected to the West Rand Administration Board. The board no longer operated in Soweto, but in other townships. Soweto had nothing to do with the Johannesburg city council, she added.

"We have to find funds to pay for all the things that we, the Sowetans, want. We have to pay for the electricity which we get from ESCOM [Electricity Supply Commission], we have to pay the water which we get from the Johannesburg City Council, we have to pay for the people who are collecting refuse and keeping Soweto clean and we have to pay for things such as the law and order enforcement in Soweto that we provide for the people for Soweto to make their places safe," she said.

Further on Witwatersrand Student Arrests

*MB021830 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1557 GMT
2 Jun 86*

[Excerpts] Johannesburg, June 2, SAPA — University of the Witwatersrand students and academics, arrested on Friday while on their way to the Hillbrow Police station, were representatives of various bodies who had been given a mandate to approach the police and ask for the release of a student arrested on Thursday, one of those arrested said today. Mr Daluxolo Mpofu, chairman of the university's Black Students Society, said at a press conference that about 200 people attended a meeting at which a decision was taken to petition the police for the release of the student. He said that those who marched were representatives of various university groups and organisations and were carrying out a decision taken at Thursday's meeting.

Mr Mpofu also said the situation at Wits had been given disproportionate coverage in the media in the light of what else was happening at other universities and in the townships in South Africa. "The events on campus must not be seen as an isolated incident but it was a spillover of what is happening all over," he said.

A statement issued to journalists said the students were committed to a non-racial and democratic South Africa and they affirmed their right to protest peacefully. "We condemn the increasingly brutal government repression of legitimate protest," the statement said, adding: "We demand an end to police

brutality on this campus and in the townships."

At a meeting of members of the Progressive Federal Party's [PFP] Unrest Monitoring Committee and the university's vice principal, Prof Mr Shear, a decision was taken to make representations to the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange. He will be requested to ensure that his policemen stay off the Wits campus. "The university will themselves maintain order on the campus and only if they are unable to control any potential problem will they request police assistance," a PFP statement said.

Police Issue Unrest Situation Reports

7 PM, 2 Jun

*MB021756 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733 GMT
2 Jun 86*

[Text] Pretoria, June 2, SAPA — The following is the 7pm unrest report from the police Directorate of Public Relations in Pretoria:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported during the day:
"At Kathlehong (near Germiston) a man was wounded and arrested when the SAP (South African Police) used birdshot to disperse a mob when their vehicle was stoned.

"At Rouensmead coloured residential area near Cape Town a classroom was extensively damaged when it was petrol-bombed.

"At Duduza near Nigel a SADF (South African Defence Force) vehicle as well as a delivery vehicle was stoned. In the first incident the SADF dispersed the mob with tear smoke.

"At Soweto (Witwatersrand) the private dwelling of a member of the Development Board was extensively damaged when set alight.

"In other incidents two delivery vehicles were looted, buses and private vehicles were stoned and two drivers were robbed from their vehicles.

"In the same area of post office vehicle as well as a bus was destroyed when set alight.

"At KwaNobuhle near Uitenhage a trailer of the municipality was petrol-bombed.

"At Montagu white residential area in the Boland the SAP dispersed a mob with whips when they gathered illegally.

"At Daveyton near Benoni two buses were stoned."

3 Jun

*MB030628 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0626 GMT
3 Jun 86*

[Text] Pretoria, June 3, SAPA — Following is SAP unrest report to 8am:

"The following incidents of unrest were reported overnight:

"In Soweto (WWR) [Witwatersrand] two liquor stores were looted. During one of the incidents, Development Board police used birdshot to disperse a mob. A man was arrested when a mob tried to set a liquor store alight.

"At Guguletu in the WP [western province], the charred body of a man was found.

"At Motherwell near PE [Port Elizabeth], a grader was exten-

sively damaged by arsonists.

"At Langa in the WP, a private vehicle was extensively damaged when set alight.

"At Matsulu near Nelspruit, a mob of approximately 50 stoned a SAP vehicle. The SAP dispersed the mob with a round of birdshot, fatally wounding a man.

"At New Brighton near PE, an SARP [South African Railways Police] vehicle was stoned and an SAP vehicle petrol-bombed.

"At KwaZakele near PE, a man was wounded when the SAP dispersed a mob with shotgun fire after their vehicle was petrol-bombed. In another incident a mob was dispersed with tear smoke after a police vehicle was stoned."

End report.

Press Comments on Current Issues, Problems

[Editorial Report]

SUNDAY TIMES on Public Mood

An editorial in the Johannesburg *SUNDAY TIMES* in English on June 1 on page 22 says the public reaction to the rumored Nedbank failure shows that the public mood "is febrile, it is unbelieving and it is ever ready to expect the worst" and represents "a crisis of confidence that permeates our whole society." "Quite simply, the public doesn't believe anything anymore. So it emigrates, it acts irrationally when it hears unfounded rumours about a bank, it seeks solace at the extremities of the political spectrum or it simply mills about in confusion at the centre, craving leadership and clear direction" which will come when President Botha "spells out his vision of the future."

Security Bills Opposed

In a second editorial on the same page, the *SUNDAY TIMES* says: "The labour and National Peoples parties — cogovernors in President Botha's cabinet — drew the line at two proposed security measures" as they would have given the minister of law and order and the police powers over and above the ones they now exercise. "The two minority parties in the coalition are forcing the Cabinet into some honest-to-goodness political horse-trading" which is a "refreshing change."

Right Wing Fanaticism

In a column on the same page political correspondent Max du Preez writes that "the sudden resurgence of the lunatic rightwing could help drive reasonable people together and give new impetus to the diminishing and increasingly unpopular idea of the middle ground." Afrikaner Resistance Movement (AWB) leader Mr Eugene TerreBlanche is succeeding in mobilizing "thousands of people and virtually hijack the Conservative Party" as "people feel threatened with talk about bringing blacks into government." The reasons for increased AWP following is fear that "if the blacks rule, will they do to us what we did to them?" Most of the AWP support is from the "lower middle classes" who experience "poor economic conditions." The people also feel threatened by seeing reform being implemented and "fall back on the old comfortable slogans of narrow Afrikaner nationalism." It appears then that "a lot of what we have seen recently has been a letting off of steam, of the venting of frustrations rather than a revolutionary commitment."

Patriotism To Promote Loyalty

Gavin Relly, chairman of Anglo American, writes on the same page in the paper's feature "When Apartheid Goes ..." that the application of the principles enunciated by the state president would "create a society of power sharing based on the complete equality of individuals within a multiracial state," but there will have to be a "change in the set of men's minds — both black and white." In the economic field he accepts that "some form of mixed economy is likely in which there is a measure of State planning and intervention." As South Africa is not a wealthy country "it is only by doubling our manufacturing base by the year 2000 and remaining competitive enough to boost our exports, as well as expanding the domestic market, that we can hope to achieve the kind of economic growth which will allow us to meet even the basic aspirations of all South Africans." Relly says that under sanctions South Africa "is incapable of providing the economic wherewithal to lubricate the process of reform." He also states that interests of minorities will best be served by a "Bill of Rights and an independent judiciary and, most importantly, by devolution of the maximum amount of power to the local or regional levels." "What we need is a powerful and embracing patriotism which recognises the interests and promotes the loyalties of all South Africans."

Third Party Intervention

H.W. Van der Merwe, director of the Centre for Intergroup Studies and "initiator of dialogue between South Africans and the ANC" writes in a column on page 23 of *SUNDAY TIMES* that South Africa has "already entered the post-apartheid era" and "there is no indication that the end of violence is in sight nor that we are moving towards a very democratic society." "Conditional and temporary suspension of violence" is necessary for negotiation, but "obstacles to official negotiation remain formidable" and "there appears to be little chance that the parties would meet without the intervention of a third party" such as the Eminent Persons Group (EPG). Although it has promoted conditions favorable for negotiation "it seems to me we are still a long way from actual negotiations." "Apart from the problem of finding the appropriate third party, the Government finds itself in the embarrassing position that giving any credence to a third party undermines its own stand."

Townships Amused by Pietersburg

"In the townships last week, Thursday's pow-wow in Pietersburg was the source of considerable amusement," Jon Qwelane writes in a column on page 15 of Johannesburg *THE SUNDAY STAR* in English on 1 June. Two women Qwelane overheard "were beside themselves with mirth. They said that at last the boot was on the other foot, what with fist fights and teargas sending whites stampeding to exits and the like." "Do not fault me, I am not at all gloating. What I am relating are the realities of South Africa today, where pain and suffering by the one group are seen — rightly or wrongly — as being just desserts."

Conservative Party Real Danger

Discussing the AWP in his "Cross Purposes" column on the same page, John d'Oliveira writes: "South Africans should not be misled about the size of the crowds the movement draws in various centres. These are the fanatics of South African politics and their gatherings draw almost every one of their supporters in the area — and many more from outside. The danger to evolu-

tionary politics in South Africa lies not in the fanaticism of the AWB, or the extremism in the HNP [Reformed National Party], but in the relatively more reasonable approach of the Conservative Party [CP] which thus far eschewed close identification with Afrikaner nationalism as such." The Conservative Party aims for a wider audience than those of the HNP or AWB and its message "is clearer than the Government's because it is not trying to have things both ways; it is not trying to convince blacks that everything is changing while, at the same time, trying to re-assure its conservative supporters that nothing much is changing." The real danger, therefore, "is not the political thugs in the AWB but the much more reasonable (by comparison) men in the CP."

No Cause for Celebration

An editorial on page 18 states that the "quarter-century anniversary of the Republic saw the country in a state of turmoil and division scarcely conducive to festivity" as "black communities are ground down by political thuggery and armed occupation; whites are fearful and have little to feel confident about." "Inflation is rampant, recession deepens, unemployment grows; and the Government seems to have no direction, let alone a clear plan for dealing with the economic crisis." So there appears to be "little to celebrate on this Republic Day weekend."

Parties Struggle for Votes

Political correspondent David Breier writes on the same page that the "Transvaal now holds the key to the white power-struggle in South African politics" having "more white voters than the rest of South Africa combined." According to statistics released in Parliament recently, Transvaal has 52.5 percent of white voters. "The parties of the far right regard the Transvaal as their stronghold and they are demanding a new delimitation to give the province its fair number of seats in the white House of Assembly" which will "increase their power after the next general election." However, "a general election is now expected only in 1988, giving the Government plenty of time to arrange a new delimitation which will favour it the most." "The PFP's [Progressive Federal Party] current strategy is to win the balance-of-power if the Right wins enough seats to deprive the NP [National Party] of its overall majority."

Group Areas Act Debated

Breier writes on the same page that a new plan to reform the Group Areas Act is being debated by the President's Council. This plan would put the "onus on apartheid-minded towns and cities to apply for apartheid." Another plan puts the "onus on more liberal local authorities to apply for desegregation." Further options are to "abolish the Group Areas Act but qualify each race's rights of occupancy in title deeds," or to "open up only newly proclaimed suburbs to all races, leaving existing suburbs segregated." However, "according to sources in the President's Council, National Party members, who form the majority, are becoming increasingly reluctant to indulge in major reforms to residential segregation, especially in white areas."

Nkomati Accord

John d'Oliveira writes in *THE SUNDAY STAR* on page 18 that "while the Nkomati agreement still stands, the South African Government is becoming increasingly concerned — and angry — about Mozambique's repeated claims that South Africa is still helping the MNR." The Machel government in Maputo "has

been making a meal out of documents which, it claimed, showed continued South African assistance for the MNR in defiance of the Nkomati Accord" but "now Mozambique has agreed to a Joint Liaison Committee and this committee is scheduled to meet within the next two to three weeks to discuss joint security concerns."

Afrikaner Division

Political correspondent David Breier writes in the "Review" section on pages 17 and 18 that "when Afrikaners face a crisis, they often divide down the middle instead of uniting to meet the challenge" as has happened between the "ruling National Party and the far-right-wing groups." The "Nats believe reforms to apartheid will satisfy most blacks" while the "rightwingers say partition is the only answer." Although the Nats will share power with other races, "they will not easily relinquish control of the police, defence force, civil service, the budget, the cabinet, the presidency and other seats of real power." Right wing circles are seriously considering the idea of "an Afrikaner homeland or 'Boerestaat'" which can be governed by the Afrikaner. Right wingers see the AWB as providing the "raw energy and enthusiasm which is totally lacking in the NP" while the NP regards the AWB as an "openly violent organization."

TerreBlanche Profiled

Andrew Beattie in the "Personality of the Week" column on page 18 writes that Afrikaners "magnetised by the charismatic Mr TerreBlanche are reportedly signing up with the movement in droves." TerreBlanche's "apocalyptic speeches and the symbolism, salutations and insignia adopted by his para-military followers have evoked comparisons with the brand of fascism that was exterminated in Europe more than 40 years ago." But "besides the blatantly Nazi overtones of Mr TerreBlanche's tirades and the overtly militant symbolism evident in the Pietersburg putsch, there is a prevalent apathy in white South African society that makes it fertile breeding ground for fascism." Beattie also says that TerreBlanche is a former policeman who received suspended sentences for illegal possession of firearms and for terrorism.

Budget Revisions

Harry Schwarz, member of parliament for Yeoville, in his "Talking Cents" column on page 19 writes that now "two months after the beginning of the new financial year and before the Budget has been approved by Parliament" everyone is waiting for a revised budget. "Disposable incomes are dropping because of inflation and tax bracket creep" and it is argued that "if wages do not go up, tax should come down, or at least the loan levy repayments should be anticipated." "Priorities are stability, a reduction in the unrest level and a restoration of confidence" which give immediate relief but to deal with the real long-term problem the policy makers should make decisions "which might not be popular, but will enable us to survive today and have a tomorrow."

Need To Live Together

In his "View From Natal" column on the same page, *DAILY NEWS* Editor Michael Green discusses Chief Buthelezi's remarks on the number of whites "chickening out," writing: "I sympathise with the chief's attitude, though I suggest that if he were the only factor in black politics far fewer whites would be taking the gap." With all the violence in the country, "it is

difficult, I think, to condemn young people who have decided there are safer places." However, "surely one must pin one's faith in the belief that most people are not torturers or murderers but are reasonable and rational creatures who understand that you just have to live together amicably in the interests of all. Seven million South Africans who are not black are not going to disappear into the sea; and 13 million who are, are not going to be confined to invisible townships and artificial homelands."

DIE VADERLAND on 25th Anniversary

In an editorial on page 10, Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 30 May says: "The 25th anniversary of the Republic of South Africa, which ought to have been such a joyous occasion, will be celebrated relatively quietly tomorrow — apart, that is, from those who play on emotions. And this is understandable. Dreams which were dreamed in 1961 about the future of the new republic now seem unattainable. The national policy which was to make South Africa white has proved to be fundamentally unrealistic." "On its 25th anniversary, the republic is in earnest crisis, both internally and internationally. But in its 25 years, the republic has also achieved much. This country has become a regional power which has to be reckoned with. In African terms, it is a leading force. In its struggle to find a realistic foundation, self-confidence must be shown and another unattainable dream — the dream of a Marxist state being held before the black population — dealt with. The results of the first dream and the unmasking of the second is going to demand patience, courage, and wisdom of the highest caliber. The next 25 years will have to be devoted to realism. Only then will a festive half-century be attained."

Period of Equilibrium Needed

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 30 May says in an editorial on page 12: "There can be no doubt in any one's mind that South Africa will have to carry its reform program through without any assistance and support from the Western alliance. In particular, now that the reform process has entered a critical phase, those countries which ought to support the process will be inclined to stand aside. In many circles there is the incorrect assumption that the white government is on its last legs, ready to collapse at any moment. This is causing international reluctance in the economic sphere and sharper condemnations of attacks on the ANC than would normally be the case." Reports from the White House that the Reagan administration is considering further steps against South Africa and that even Australia has said it is considering comprehensive sanctions if the Commonwealth "wise men's" mission fails, all make "one realize that what this country now needs above all else is a period of equilibrium during which all the reform measures already announced can prove their value and allow the whole reform process to be consolidated. But can we ever achieve this as long as the country is constantly visited by politicians, study committees, and 'wise men,' all of whom want a hand in reform? Should not a halt be called so that for a change South Africans can meet each other and talk about reform alone?"

CP 'Flirtation' With AWB

A second editorial in the same page says the list of similarities between the ANC and the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, (AWB) pointed to by Minister Piet du Plessis in parliament is disturbing: both reject the parliamentary system, both have

their minds set on nationalizing property, both reject democracy, and both use violence to intimidate people. "With this background, it must be sobering indeed for many Conservative Party [CP] supporters that their leaders allowed the party to be so closely associated with the AWB that the CP is being branded the political wing of the AWB. From the AWB's point of view, this hijacking, which was aimed at giving a measure of legitimacy to extremism, is a great achievement. But it can become disastrous for more than the CP, because extremism eventually feeds on itself, to become more militant, extreme, and gruesome. Those in the CP who approve of the flirtation with the AWB should take note of the development of the ANC since the sixties. Once that organization had chosen the path of violence, things became worse, to the point where innocent people are murdered cold-bloodedly. Can the CP leadership claim that they have a democratic mandate inside the party for their flirtation with the AWB?"

Need To Strengthen Moderates

In his "Political BEELD" column on page 12 of *BEELD*, Willie Kuhn discusses the division among people in South Africa. "The Afrikaner is a typical example. Politically, we are fighting, in church we are divided, culturally we are in different worlds, and even provincialism often brings trouble." Moderates are also divided: "Just when we think the dialogue between moderates is on course and the proposed national council will bring lasting solutions, Chief Buthelezi breaks a link, or there is a squabble in the National Party, or the outside world begins such an offensive that moderates are placed under great pressure, etc." However people in some Western countries are waking up to the rise of radicalism in this country; television viewers there see how blacks have thrown the law overboard and are killing each other with an unparalleled bloodlust. And the white extremism, when seen overseas, reminds people of Nazism. "Now people overseas are waking up to the fact that the moderates of South Africa, who still represent a focus for hope, are caught between forces which are growing. Would that explain why the U.S. Embassy in South Africa suddenly condemned terrorism?" "It may be necessary to reaffirm the strength of moderates. If the country had to have a new referendum on constitutional development, it would certainly this time rally together the moderates even more impressively — and that would also grant a mandate for further comprehensive reform. We do not know what the referendum that the National Party [NP] leadership has mentioned a few times is all about, and we have no idea what the NP federal congress is going to decide. But there is certainly a case for a new show of force."

BEELD Appeals to Moderate Right, Blacks

On page 14, Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans 2 June says in an editorial: "The National Party cannot shut its eyes to the fact that the political pendulum in the Transvaal is swinging to the right, if they hope to stop this tendency. And no one should be surprised that it is the ultraright which is taking the initiative and giving momentum to the movement, particularly when one takes into account the quality of the Conservative Party leadership." "We want to address three groups today. First, the moderate right whose eyes surely ought to have been opened to the political monsters they have created by their withdrawal from the NP. Come back, and help the party which you yourselves helped to bring into power, to carry out its reform program

speedily and well so that an acceptable future can be created for everyone in South Africa, including you. Second, the moderate black masses in South Africa whose voice is so seldom heard. The NP is inviting you to come and negotiate with all the other groups. If you hesitate, you are playing into the hands of the arsonist and the bomber who do not want any peace in this country. Third, naturally, the government. The answer still remains in its hands. There is no more time to play about reform. It must be done now, and the remnants of apartheid must disappear. Once that has been done, the wind will have been taken out of the sails of even the greatest right-wing extremists. But above all, we call on those on the right who can now see in what sort of company they are increasingly finding themselves, to come back."

Need To Enlarge Police Force

In a second editorial on the same page, the paper says the fact that 6,000 policemen were withdrawn from their normal duties to assist the security forces indicates that the South African police are working under a tremendous burden during the ongoing unrest. "What particularly needs urgent attention is combatting crime in the white urban areas. The enforcement of the law is literally paralyzed on account of the unrest. The withdrawal of the police last year from border duty relieved the burden somewhat, and once the SAP and the railways police are merged, there should be further relief. But the police force will have to be enlarged much more, so we can have a return of the policeman on the beat. There is nothing which frightens off criminals quite as much."

DIE VADERLAND on U.S. Condemnation of Violence

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* on 29 May says in an editorial on page 8: "The U.S. condemnation of terrorism and its call on opponents of the South African Government to end their spiral of violence would, under normal circumstances, be accepted as self-evidence. But in the circumstances facing South Africa, this needs some comment because the government's action here is condemned left, right, and center, while opponents who use violence are seldom addressed. Violence can only be justified in extreme cases, when there is no other political way out. But this country is already busy creating a more just society and political channels which make violent change the vehicle of evil power-hungry people alone. The U.S. reaction can well be followed by other Western governments. And they should also be more vocal to the perpetrators of violence."

Negotiation Urged

In his "About Politics" column, Harald Pakendorf writes on page 8 of *DIE VADERLAND* that it is to be doubted if there ever was real unity in the political history of the Afrikaner, apart, perhaps, for a brief period in 1961 at the formation of the republic. Under P.W. Botha, the National Party has shown courage and sought new ways of satisfying the Afrikaner's will to survive. The first step, was to accept coloreds and Indians in parliament; but that was easy, because they were fewer than the whites and therefore did not pose a threat. But with the blacks, the picture is totally different, and that is why we find ourselves in our present dilemma. It is still about survival — political, cultural, economic. And the fear that if we do the same with the blacks as we did with the other, then our survival will be threatened. What needs to be done next "is to get the dialogue on a future dispensation

going. This can only be done by saying, as P.W. Botha has already indicated, that a black president lies in our future. Only in that way will we make the road ahead to negotiation possible. After all, we cannot expect that if that possibility is not left open, the outside world will take us seriously, or that legitimate black leaders will come forward, or that the uncertainty about our future will disappear. There is no other way of opening the path to negotiation." "The alternative to negotiation is increasing violence — from the left as well as the right — plus economic deterioration and certainty that we are endangering the possibility of our survival. Keeping the path of negotiation open is naturally also dangerous. To be too idealistic about that would be short-sighted and foolish. But let us remember this: by having done too little too slowly about separate development, by being too concerned about what the white voter says, we consciously contributed to the final closure of that way out. We dare not allow the same reasons to be responsible for us losing the initiative once again, and that we be responsible for the closing of the other option too."

AWB Republic Day Celebration

Johannesburg *DIE VADERLAND* in Afrikaans on 2 June says in its editorial on page 6: "The CP, the Reformed National Party, and the Afrikaner Volkswag [National Guard] were there. They were lending respectability to the right-wing Republic Day festivities on Saturday at the Voortrekker Monument. Then Mr Eugene TerreBlanche's militant AWB hijacked the 'people's parade'. Ironical, but it was to be expected. One can only hope that Dr Andries Treurnicht, Mr Jaap Marais, and Prof Carel Boshoff learned their lesson. The AWB leader was 'tame,' but any right-thinking person knows that the horse he has saddled can become violent."

Government Competence Doubted

An editorial in Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 2 June on page 12 says "government intransigence has defeated the efforts of well-meaning people striving to upgrade the quality of township life. The Urban Foundation pullout from the Crossroads upliftment programme amounts to a dramatic questioning of the Government's good faith" and keeping the squatters out of the camp is a form of "forced removal." This raises doubts about the government's competence to govern. "The country must know what its leaders think they are doing."

Breaking Group Areas Act Caused by Need

On the same page Shirley Woodgate reports on an interview with Mohammed Dangor, vice chairman and cofounder of the Action Committee to Stop Evictions (Actstop), which was formed by tenants who under the Group Areas Act were living in "disqualified" areas and called for help from community leaders. Dangor said, "if they throw the 'disqualified' people out they will have to throw out 30,000 people." He also says that the "act of civil disobedience" where "disqualified" people are living in the city centre is "caused by need, not defiance."

CITIZEN Contrasts Tutu, Buthelezi

"What a contrast between the alarmist, histrionic, doom-and-despair Archbishop-elect Desmond Tutu and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, chief minister of KwaZulu" says an editorial in Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 2 June on page 6. Tutu is described as using "blather" in his tours abroad,

"drumming up support for sanctions" while Chief Buthelezi, also speaking abroad, did so "in the measured tones of a man who is sure of himself and is true leader of his people." "While Bishop Tutu calls for sanctions, Chief Buthelezi is completely opposed to them because they would hit Blacks most" but Bishop Tutu is still able to live a life of "reasonable luxury and contentment, and will have more of both when he becomes archbishop of Cape Town."

Campus Violence Eye-Opener

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 2 June on page 4 comments on the "recurring violence at the University of the Witwatersrand" which gives the "white community a clue about the violence that has been going on in the townships since 1984." Although the violence is not necessarily a good thing, "it does reveal to other people in the country the anger and the turmoil that is evident and latent in South Africa." "Drastic changes" are needed to stop this.

New Constitution Put To Test

An editorial in Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 2 June on page 6 comments on the "tussle" over the government's proposed new security measures. The colored and Indian opposition to the security bill promises to test the new tricameral constitution and place President Botha's "SA-style coalition Cabinet" on trial. "Despite the defiance from the coloured and Indian members, the constitution in fact makes provision for Botha to have his way" which underscores the "essential plan of the system: that in the final analysis it is largely an instrument to ensure continued National Party domination."

Eastern, Western Aid Contrasted

In a column on the same page, Simon Barber contrasts Western and Eastern aid to Africa, noting that in "South Africa the West is behaving in a manner entirely counterproductive to the interests of the elite seeking power." The United States and other Western countries are "trying to foster an open, multiracial democracy," and are "pumping in money for black education and business creation. They are trying to encourage dialogue and peaceful transition. Their companies are providing employment and helping to improve living standards, spoiling the proletariat for their re-enslavement once the existing order has given way. And they are resolutely refusing to destroy the economy." In comparison, the Eastern bloc "makes all the right noises in international fora. It provides the guns, the ammunition and the legitimising ideology."

CAPE TIMES on UDF's 'Cop-Out'

An editorial in Cape Town *CAPE TIMES* in English on 30 May on page 8 comments on the "astonishing lack of feeling" which the United Democratic Front (UDF) with regard to the lynching of a young man at a UDF meeting on Sunday. The UDF "absolved itself from responsibility for the lynching and laid it 'four-square on the shoulders of those responsible for the breeding of hatred and anger by their maintenance of apartheid against the will of the people.'" Apart from being an "immoral and highly dangerous cop-out" it leads to "total anarchy, the disintegration of all civilized standards, the replacement of an ordered if flawed society with the law of the jungle." Unless "a more satisfactory attitude is forthcoming, the UDF's position should be seriously pondered by anyone contemplating atten-

dance at any future meetings of the organization."

Government Advised To Enlist Help of Foundation

Another editorial on the same page notes the withdrawal of the Urban Foundation from the Crossroads upgrading scheme. Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis would be wise to consider the Urban Foundation's plea and its earlier call for a commission of inquiry as the foundation is the "recognised authority in urbanization" and "its impartial, non-political status is accepted without question and its views carry weight."

Apartheid Still in Force

In a third page editorial, *CAPE TIMES* criticizes the government for saying that it regards "segregated schools and residential areas as non-negotiable" and for reaffirming this by warning prospective colored and Indian home-buyers to "stay out of white areas." "While the government stays determined to reserve the best of everything for whites, it cannot talk of apartheid being outdated."

Government Should Exploit International Sympathy

In his column on the same page John Battersby writes that the "racist venom" unleashed by the AWB leader, Eugene TerreBlanche has "inevitably had the effect abroad of boosting the credibility of President Botha's reforms" and that perhaps Western aid and support for the Botha administration would be a more "appropriate response than economic sanctions." "If President Botha was seen to be acting decisively against the new right-wing challenge, purge the police force, push ahead with reforms and call a halt to SADF raids into neighboring countries, he would exploit the latent international sympathy resulting from the AWB phenomenon" and could reclaim some of the middle ground in South African politics. However, "Western selective sanctions targeted at white people is considered inevitable — both to defuse growing pressure for mandatory sanctions and to let the vulnerable Frontline States off the hook."

ZAMBIA

3 Die From Landmines Reportedly Laid by UNITA

MB301735 Dakar PANA in English 1730 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Solwezi, (Zambia) 30 May (ZANA/PANA) — Three people have died in separate incidents after stepping on landmines believed to have been planted by UNITA rebels in the Chavuma area in Zambezi District this month. North Western Province police chief, Mr Nanty Simango, confirmed this today and said the first incident in which two people died happened on 19 May while the second one occurred two days ago. He said the people died on the spot in both incidents.

He disclosed that on a number of occasions in recent weeks UNITA insurgents have crossed the border and terrorised people in villages in the Chavuma area demanding food and other property. He said the rebels planted the landmines along footpaths and many of the devices were still live in the area. But Mr Simango added that experts would go to the area to defuse the mines which were still live to avoid further loss of lives.

One man died and three others were injured in landmine blasts in the same area last March. In the same month two other people escaped [word indistinct] a booby trap also believed to have been set by UNITA rebels.

ZIMBABWE

Minister Says RSA Uses Namibia as 'Launching Pad'
MB030727 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT
3 Jun 86

[Text] The acting minister of foreign affairs, Comrade Nathan Shamuyarira, has accused racist South Africa of using Namibia as a launching pad for raids into neighboring countries. Comrade

Shamuyarira, who is also the minister of information, posts, and telecommunications, urged the progressive international community not to waver its support to bring about a just and democratic system in South Africa and independence in Namibia.

He was speaking at the farewell ceremony for the outgoing Pakistani ambassador, Mr Anwar Khan, who leaves for Karachi tomorrow. The minister noted that relations between Zimbabwe and Pakistan had been further strengthened since independence, adding that Karachi has helped the country in the transformation of the air force.